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PRAGUE DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF SENATE SALT II DEBATE

LD191710 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Correspondent Jiri Roskot relates how the SALT II treaty debate is progressing in the U.S. Senate. From the course of the debate to date it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of military experts and politicians have expressed themselves in favor of the treaty.

Let us recall that support for SALT II was also expressed by all five members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, whose chairman, Gen David Jones, expressly rejected the idea that it was necessary to reopen talks with the Soviet Union on this treaty, which is what its opponents are striving for. Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff also confirmed that observance of the SALT II treaty was fully verifiable. The importance of the stand adopted by the above generals is underlined by the fact that they are not lay people but experts of the highest degree.

However, the question arises: Why are there opponents of the SALT II treaty and where do they come from, since all the highest political and military representatives of the United States, who are intimately familar with the complex of problems surrounding strategic weapons, support the SALT II treaty? It is well known that the military-industrial complex represents a powerful factor in the political life in the United States. Its pernicious nature was pointed out a long time ago by ex-President Eisenhower towards the end of his term of office in the White House.

The armaments monopolies are competing for the multimillion dollar Pentagon orders, and they see their enormous profits threatened by SALT II. Just as Congress is debating the country's military budget, the monopolies are exerting their influence through their exponents from the ranks of some politicians and retired or active representatives of the Pentagon in the highest U.S. political circles. It is typical--and Washington's political representatives are also aware of this--that such a significant document as the SALT II treaty is being opposed by those people who have close links with the leadership of front-ranking armaments firms which profit from the arms race.

Commonsense and respect for mankind are sufficient reason for the ratification of the SALT II treaty--these are the words of Walter Mondale, the U.S. vice president, who on 16 July in Los Angeles opened a series of speeches in seven U.S. states in support of the SALT II treaty.

These words underline the responsibility which rests with those senators in Washington who are still vacillating, and with those who from anachronistic, cold war motives reject the SALT II treaty.

BUDAPEST: CARTER ENERGY POLICY MAY AFFECT SALT II RATIFICATION

LD192250 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Miklos Nagy gives a newsroom assessment of relations between the USSR and the United States after the summit meeting in Vienna:

Naturally, the summit meeting has brought Soviet-American relations into the international limelight, and that is as it should be, since no other relations between two countries have such a profound influence on the international political climate as those between the USSR and the USA. The main question that needs deciding upon at the present time is this: Is the U.S. Senate going to ratify the SALT II agreement?

Foreign Minister Gromyko made the Soviet Union's view quite clear at the press conference in Moscow recently, and other Soviet statesmen have said the same: The Soviet Union wants the SALT II agreement ratified in the form that was agreed between President Brezhnev and Carter in Vienna. That view has given rise to quite some debate in the West. Hard-line hawks have called the Soviet position rigid, which is hard to justify in the light of the great flexibility shown by the Soviet Union throughout the SALT II negotiations.

The world now is in a complex situation, in which the interests of nations must be clearly (?stated). Recently, several theories have appeared in the American press about what the Soviet Union's attitude is going to be if the Senate does try to make amendments to the agreement. It would seem that the White House may be taking a more relaxed stand than President Carter's public statements would lead one to believe; and the American administration, though it took its stand by SALT II, has been working out special strategies to employ against the [words indistinct] who for a variety of different reasons are opposed to the agreement's being ratified.

Clearly, in this situation the administration must ascertain the degree of (?permissiveness) which can be shown without endangering SALT II. It could hardly have failed to be noticed in the Soviet Union that some people in the American executive, including the Pentagon, would like to see the American side return for a further round of talks, based on the Senate's modifications, involving further concessions from the Soviet Union. While acknowledging the role of the Senate in the American system of government, and how that relates to the SALT ratification, the Soviet Union is unwilling to participate in such a further round of talks.

The debate, which was begun in the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, is to continue in the committee on military and intelligence matters. What the White House does may quite largely influence opinion in business and political circles, which in turn may influence the views of the legislators. Leading government figures deliver around 100 speeches a month; they have been organizing seminars on SALT and sent out more than 1 million letters urging support for the administration's position. Both ex-President Ford and Henry Kissinger, whose views carry weight in the Senate, have been given special information by the White House.

But the big question that often crops up is the degree of respect, or lack of it, felt for President Carter himself, who is directing these activities. What is worrying SALT supporters is the effect that the energy crisis in the United States is having on public attitude to the administration. Millions of Americans are being forced to revise their lifestyle, and that is causing dissatisfaction with tne way the country is being run. For that reason, one can state that the energy crisis is having an indirectly disadvantageous effect upon the chances for SALT ratification. President Carter's long-postponed speech on energy problems, and the unprecedented offer of resignation by the entire administration, support that view. To change the country's energy base, and to do the research that will enable that, is a project of a comparable size to the Manhattan Program that produced the atomic bomb. But the cost will be a lot greater. And, if the United States continues spending $130 or 140 thousand million dollars a year [as published] (?on energy), then she may easily lose her scientific and technological hegemony in the Western world.

International problems can only be solved by international actions, and the suggestion that there should be an international conference on energy is of the utmost significance. But achievement of international cooperation on energy demands an atmosphere of trust that can not be achieved without a halt to the arms race. Which brings one back to SALT, and whether mankind has yet matured enough for the great tasks ahead of it.

CSSR PAPER SCORES NATO ATTITUDE AT MBFR TALKS

AU161132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "Another Round of Vienna Negotiations Nearing its End; West Still Lacking Political Willingness"]

[Text] The 210th plenary session of the participants in the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, which was chaired by the ambassador of Great Britain, Edward Bolland, was addressed by a sole speaker--the FRG representative, Ambassador Ernst Jung. From the statement of the NATO countries' spokesman at a press conference held shortly after the Thursday meeting ended, it seemed that the West German delegate concentrated in his speech on the question of the so-called geographical factor, which involves nothing other than manipulations with territorial regions included in the calculations.

This is to serve the NATO states in Vienna, as happened more than once before, in evoking fear of the so-called Soviet threat, delaying the talks and postponing the agreement on the reduction of the numbers of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Ambassador Jung again tried to prove that the geographical factor operates against the Western countries. If they acceded to the agreement as proposed in Vienna by the socialist countries, their security allegedly would be impaired. This time he created "arguments" over the fact that the Soviet Union has detachments in the vicinity of its border and could, after the reduction, easily transfer them to the regions adjoining the territory covered by the agreement.

The Western side completely ignores the fact that the question of the so-called geographical factor was settled during the preliminary consultations in 1973 and that the principles to which the delegations of the two sides are to adhere during the talks also were determined in 1973: to strive for a mutual and equal reduction. As the GDR representative stated at the press conference, the success of the negotiations simply depends on the West's political willingness. However, to date the West has neither given an official, concrete and clear answer to the far-reaching compromise proposals of the socialist countries of 8 June 1978, nor as well to their compromise proposals submitted 2 weeks ago, although in them the socialist countries again met their partners halfway.

The current round of the Vienna negotiations ends with the next, 211th, plenary meeting.

GDR CRITICAL OF NATO'S 'STALLING TACTICS' AT MBFR TALKS

AU161457 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Vienna (ADN dispatch)--The Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe held another session on Thursday [12 July]. From a statement by FRG delegate Ambassador Jung, it emerged that the NATO states are still not ready to give up their stalling tactics that they have pursued for a long time. After the session, a Western press spokesman confirmed that the FRG and other West European states are not willing to reduce any arms and armed forces. On the contrary, they keep up their demands for an asymmetrical reduction by the socialist countries, demands by which they have so far prevented any progress being made in the negotiations.

ATA COMMENTS ON SOVIET AIR, NAVAL MANEUVERS IN MEDITERRANEAN

AU191440 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

["Demonstration of Force by the Soviet Social-Imperialists in the Mediterranean"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA)--According to the news agencies, the Soviet naval and air forces are now engaged in large scale military maneuvers in the Mediterranean Sea. The saber rattling in the Mediterranean by the Soviet social-imperialists, which is part of their practice of blackmail and pressure against the peoples, is made in full compliance with their aims for domination and hegemony.

The two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, in their fierce rivalry for hegemony in the Mediterranean and the whole world, have sent large naval units there.

The increase of the Soviet and American military presence in the Mediterranean and the conducting of military manuevers off shores of other countries, constitutes a danger to peace and security of the peoples.

BRIEFS

ARTISTIC ENSEMBLE TO GREECE--In the framework of cultural relations between Albania and Greece, the Dropull Folklore Group from Gjirokaster District and the Tirana "Migjeni" amateur artistic ensemble, led by Qzim Xhelili, member of the Committee for Culture and the Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left today for a tour of Greece. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU]

INTERIOR MINISTRY GRADUATION--A graduation ceremony was held this morning at the Ministry of the Interior's higher school. The ceremony was attended by students, teachers, servicemen and others. Gaqo Nesho, Tirana District Party Committee first secretary, was also present, together with Deputy Defense Minister Nazar Berberi, Lili Zhamo, deputy minister of education and culture, and others. Deputy Minister of the Interior Raqi Interior Kadri Hasbiu to the graduating students. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU]

PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATION--This afternoon, a ceremony was held at the V. I. Lenin Higher Party School, at which diplomas were given to 576 students who completed their studies in the school and in the higher post-graduate university courses of political philosophy and political economy. In addition to students and members of the staff, the ceremony was also attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, Fiqret Shehu, AWP Central Committee member and director of the school; Gafur Cuci, AWP Central Committee member, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV VISIT TO TURKEY

9 July Antalya Dinner Toast

AU142100 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jul 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Dinner toast delivered by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at an official dinner given in his honor by Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey, on 9 July in Antalya]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Mrs Ecevit, ladies and gentlemen, allow me, above all, to express on my own behalf and on behalf of those accompanying me, my most sincere gratitude for the kind invitation once more to visit your beautiful country, as well as for the warm hospitality accorded to us and for the kind words which you just addressed to Bulgaria and to the Bulgarian people.

The cordial welcome we received from the inhabitants of this ancient and beautiful city on the Turkish Mediterranean coast we accept as an expression of respect and friendly feelings toward our country and our people. I have the pleasure to assure you that the Bulgarian people, too, have the same feelings as regards their neighbors--the friendly Turkish people with whom we live in peace and understanding.

We are fully justified in stressing today that, as a result of the mutual efforts of both our peoples and governments, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey are characterized in recent years by a constantly ascending development. The friendly relations and political contacts have attained the highest level. Life has proved that difference in political systems is no obstacle for you to visit our country and does not prevent us from coming to your country, to look for solutions to questions of common interest in joint work. It will not be exaggerated to say, that we are both setting an example of how two neighbor countries should respect each other and live together in understanding.

Economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey is being placed on a broad basis. Until recently it consisted in trade exchange. However, this trade exchange is no longer sufficient in reflecting the true state and variety of our present and future cooperation. Forms of cooperation, such as joint power grids and industrial production sharing, cooperation in the transport, communications and agricultural sectors are becoming characteristic of our mutual relations.

In this respect I would like to point out the great significance of the "Coordinated Trends of the Further Development of Economic Cooperation" which Mr Ecevit and I signed in May last year in Varna. This document symbolizes our common will and striving to use, to a greater extent, the opportunities of expanding our cooperation, opportunities created by the economic development of our two countries.

Along with the traditional forms of cultural exchange, direct contacts between creative and cultural institutions and individual artists and cultural workers are increasingly prevailing today. We are sure that new opportunities in this respect are being created by important events, such as the anniversaries of both countries--the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 60th anniversary of the Republic of Turkey. Bulgaria is coauthor of a resolution adopted at the UNESCO general conference that a symposium should be held in 1980 devoted to the remarkable son of the Turkish people, Kemal Ataturk. Our public will also duly contribute to honor the memory and the historical deeds of the founder of the Turkish Republic.

Kemal Ataturk's behests about good-neighborly relations between our countries, about peace in the Balkans and in the world coincide with the principles of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and founder of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 35 years ago, principles which we are unrelentingly following.

Mr Prime Minister, we are guided by the common conviction that friendly relations, as we have established them and as they are developing, are not only in the interest of the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples, but in the interest of the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Times are changing. The world is developing. It is a pleasure for me to note that on a number of the most important topical international problems, the governments of Turkey and Bulgaria have identical or close views.

Both countries are convinced that detente is the only sensible policy as regards the international atmosphere. In order to consolidate security and peace throughout the world it is necessary that detente should include the military sector. That is why we support the initiatives and proposals likely to produce practical steps for restraining the armaments race and likely to bring about genuine disarmament.

The SALT II treaty signed last month in Vienna between the two state leaders of the USSR and the United States represents an exceptionally important step forward in this respect. We welcome this treaty, which I would even dare to call the most drastic in this respect, as regards the limitation of armaments.

We now have every reason to expect that the all-European conference, scheduled to be held in Madrid in 1980, will proceed in a constructive spirit and will contribute to the consolidation of peace and security and to the development of cooperation on the European continent.

The ratification of SALT II can serve as an impetus, but the balance of forces in central Europe can create prerequisites for the consolidation of peace and security on the continent through reducing the military potential of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact upon the mutually acceptable basis of equality and equal security. The new proposal submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations is aimed at this goal.

The Middle East continues to be a hotbed of conflict and a crucial area of the world. Instead of alleviating tension in that zone, we are noting a new complication of the situation due to the signing of a separatist deal between Israel and Egypt. We cannot imagine a normalization of the Middle East situation unless the UN resolutions are being implemented, unless Israel withdraws its troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right of creating their own state, is granted to them, unless conditions are created for all states and peoples of that area to live in peace and security.

We are perseveringly supporting a peaceful and just settlement of the question of Cyprus, on the basis of preserving the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus.

We are against neocolonialism, as well as against domination over other peoples, under any form whatsoever; we are against racism and apartheid and against those who are threatening the freedom and independence of peoples and universal peace.

Bulgaria and Turkey are situated in the Balkans--an area which for decades used to be one of the "hot points of Europe." It is a duty and responsibility of all Balkan states and peoples, of their governments, of their statesmen, political leaders and public figures to transform this area into a zone of lasting peace, understanding and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Bulgaria is conducting an active, peace-loving policy; it devotes all efforts so that relations among the countries of the Balkan Peninsula should develop in a spirit of mutual trust, good neighborliness and mutual respect.

I would like to stress on this occasion as well: The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the Balkans is based on the lasting and unchanging basis of a peace-loving spirit and aspiration for constructive cooperation with all countries. We have declared on several occasions and we still declare as follows--the People's Republic of Bulgaria has no territorial claims to any neighbor country. We are convinced that differences which might arise on one or the other question must be settled, not through an exacerbation of the situation, but through an expansion of understanding mutual trust and cooperation. Our Balkan policy is principled as well as consistent. We are unrelentingly following this policy and in deep awareness of our responsibility.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, today's talks and the friendly atmosphere in which they are being conducted are consolidating our conviction that this meeting of ours will represent a new contribution to the continuation of understanding and cooperation on a durable basis. The interests and the desire of both the Turkish and Bulgarian peoples demand from us to live in peace and good-neighborliness. You and I have the honorable and responsible task of being the exponents of these feelings and to do everything within our power which might be to the advantage of our peoples, to the advantage of peace and security.

I pray you to join me in raising my glass:
To the progress and prosperity of the friendly Turkish people!
To peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world!
To the health of Mr Fahri Koroturk, President of the Republic of Turkey!
To your health, esteemed Mr Prime Minister and to the health of Mrs Ecevit, your esteemed wife!
To your health, ladies and gentlemen!

Joint Communique

AU161805 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Joint communique on the visit by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Republic of Turkey from 9 through 11 July]

[Text] At the invitation of Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey and Mrs Ecevit, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and his daughter Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, paid a friendly working visit to Turkey from 9 through 11 July 1979.

During the talks, held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship, the two statesmen briefed each other on their countries' socioeconomic development and exchanged useful views on the present state and future development of their bilateral relations, as well as on international issues of common interest.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, deputy chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee and head of the State Council chairman's cabinet; Vladimir Gruncharov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Ankara; Ivan Ganev, ambassador and head of department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry Consular Department, as well as Argir Konstantinov, consul general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Istanbul.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Turkish side: Hikmet Cetin, minister of state and deputy prime minister; Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs; Ecmel Barutcu, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Sofia; Ayhan Kamel, director general of the Bilateral Political Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nurver Nures, director general of the Bilateral Economic Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ildeniz Divanlioglu, director general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Consular Department; and Ilhan Kacumi, director general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Government Properties Department.

The chairman of the State Council and the prime minister noted with satisfaction that relations between Bulgaria and Turkey have made considerable progress in recent years in various sectors and that favorable prerequisites exist for their further development and diversification. The two statesmen expressed their resolve to contribute to the creation of even better prerequisites for the full utilization of existing opportunities.

The two statesmen confirmed their conviction that the presently existing favorable development of Bulgarian-Turkish relations, which are based on the declaration of principles of good-neighborliness and cooperation adopted in 1975, and on the other bilateral documents that followed this declaration, as well as on mutual advantage and mutual respect, are in accordance with the interests of the two neighboring countries.

The particular importance of high-level meetings for the development of friendly Bulgarian-Turkish relations was pointed out. The usefulness of mutual visits and exchange of contacts between representatives of parliaments, governments and other official institutions was also stressed. Mutual agreement was expressed to continue to encourage such contacts on various levels in the future.

The two sides noted that Bulgarian-Turkish cooperation is in accordance not only with the interests of their two peoples, but also represents an important contribution to detente and to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans and throughout the world.

The chairman of the State Council and the prime minister, having reviewed bilateral trade, economic and technical relations between the two countries under the aspect of the "Coordinated Trends of the Further Development of Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey," signed in May 1978 in Varna, and having reviewed the contacts at government level implemented after the Varna meeting, stressed their satisfaction at the fact that these relations are constantly being intensified and are expanding in their scope.

The two sides jointly stated that even greater opportunities exist in that area and entrusted their respective, competent organs to let themselves be guided in their work by those opportunities with a view to achieving even greater results in the interest of both countries.

The two sides decided to direct their efforts toward a harmonious and dynamic development of trade, including the signing of long-term agreements for a mutual supply of goods; toward industrial cooperation in sectors, such as the machine building industry, production of mass consumer goods and mining and nonferrous metallurgy. The two sides decided to direct their efforts toward cooperation in the transport sector by taking into consideration the role played by both countries in the international transportation and communication systems and for the purpose of increasing the participation of both countries in the maritime, railroad, road, river and combined transport operations. The two sides decided to concentrate their efforts upon expansion of their cooperation in the energy sector, taking into account the presently existing worldwide energy situation and paying special attention to the utilization of local resources. [paragraph continues]

The two sides decided to devote their efforts to further concrete steps in the development of cooperation in the agricultural sector and in processing agricultural goods; the two sides decided to devote their efforts to using the tourist potential of both countries to increase their own tourist exchange and to increase the influx of tourists from their countries in both directions; the two sides decided to devote efforts to joint initiatives in the export of goods and services to third markets.

The chairman of the State Council and the prime minister noted with satisfaction the agreement, signed by their two ministers of foreign affairs, on facilitating international highway traffic of passengers and goods, as well as the visa agreement, which will become valid on the same date, namely 7 days after the exchange of documents of ratification adopted by the governments of the two countries.

The two sides expressed their positive evaluation of the cooperation existing in the sectors of culture, arts and sports and stressed the necessity to persist in their efforts for the further development of this cooperation.

Having reviewed the international situation, the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey stated with satisfaction the similiarity or closeness of their countries' views on many issues.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the questions of detente and disarmament, as well as to the questions of security and to the development of cooperation in Europe.

They expressed their resolve to devote all efforts to the consolidation of detente, as well as to its transformation into a permanent process.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey share the opinion that the CSCE is of great importance for the consolidation of peace and for the development of cooperation on our continent. They stressed the importance of a full and consistent, practical implementation of the CSCE decisions, of all positions of principle contained in the final CSCE document by all states participating in the Helsinki conference. In that connection the two sides agreed that the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980 should be carefully prepared and that its proceeding in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere should be insured.

The two statesmen declared that for the consolidation and intensification of political detente it is necessary immediately to adopt concrete measures aimed at stopping the armaments race and at a transition to disarmament in the sector of nuclear weapons, as well as in the sector of other means of mass destruction--regardless of which type they are, including conventional arms--with the final goal of achieving a universal and full disarmament under strict and efficient international control.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey both welcome with satisfaction the signing of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States and evaluate the treaty as an important contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security. The two sides expressed their hope that the treaty will favorably influence detente in Europe and throughout the world, as well as all other disarmament initiatives.

In positively evaluating the results of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, the two state leaders confirmed their countries' resolve to persist in their activities for the implementation of the recommendations adopted at this session, including the recommendation to convene a worldwide disarmament conference, with the participation of all states.

Having discussed various disarmament initiatives and measures called upon to give impetus to the consolidation of mutual trust and security in Europe, the two sides expressed themselves in favor of a careful discussion of those measures in respective international forums.

The two sides stressed the significance of efforts aimed at the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe, aimed at insuring peace and security, and in this connection they confirmed their conviction that the Vienna negotiations will produce mutually acceptable solutions, not affecting the security of any of the interested countries.

The two sides confirmed their states' adherence to the principles and goals of the United Nations Organization. They expressed their support of the efforts made by that organization in preserving peace and security, and in developing international cooperation, and stressed the importance which they both attach to the intensification of the UN's effectiveness by strictly observing the UN Charter.

In connection with the international economic situation, the two sides stressed the necessity of liquidating underdevelopment and to eliminate the intensification of economic dependency. The two sides are of the opinion that unless that happens, instability in international life will be exacerbated.

The two sides declared themselves in favor of establishing mutual economic relations, based on equal rights and mutual advantage. They declared themselves in favor of liquidating discrimination in international trade. The two sides confirmed that each country has the right to use its own resources in the interest of its own socioeconomic development.

Particular attention during the talks was devoted to the situation in the Balkans. The two statesmen pointed out the necessity to persist in their efforts aimed at the development of their mutual understanding and good-neighborliness, which is in accordance with the interests of all countries in the Balkan area and serves the cause of peace in the Balkans and throughout Europe. In that connection the two sides agreed to encourage the bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries on concrete questions of mutual interest. The Bulgarian side reacted positively to the proposal submitted by the Turkish side to hold the envisaged multilateral meeting of experts on communications and long-distance communications in Ankara.

The two state leaders also exchanged opinions on the question of Cyprus. They expressed themselves in favor of a peaceful, just and lasting solution of the Cypriot question, taking into consideration the legitimate rights of both the Cypriot Turks and the Cypriot Greeks, and stressed the necessity of respecting, and supporting the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, as well as the nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus. Both sides expressed the hope that the negotiations between Cypriot Turks and Cypriot Greeks, which began on 15 June 1979, will produce positive results acceptable to both sides.

The chairman of the State Council and the prime minister expressed their concern at the development of the situation in the Middle East. They confirmed their stand that a comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Middle East problem is possible only on the basis of a full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the basis of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right of establishing their own state.

Todor Zhivkov, the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to him and to the officials accompanying him by the Turkish Government and the Turkish people during his stay in Turkey.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, addressed an invitation to Bulen Ecevit, prime minister of the republic of Turkey, to pay a friendly working visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Antalya, 11 July 1979.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

18 July Arrival

AU191532 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA)--The French minister of foreign trade, Mr. Jean-Francois Deniau, arrived here late last night as head of an eleven-member delegation. Today the french minister was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. A number of problems of bilateral economic cooperation were touched upon during the conversation. The development of trade was discussed and its favourable development was noted. According to the latest estimates it is expected to exceed the 1978 level considerably. The need for looking for new forms of production, technological and market cooperation was also emphasized. It was pointed out that all the opportunities for business contacts are far from having been used and that in the future it is necessary to put the accent on the construction of production projects in which both France and Bulgaria would be interested. Dealing with the question of the joint appearance in the markets of third countries, Mr Lukanov and Mr Deniau reached the conclusion that opportunities in this respect are good and that some specific projects are about to be realized.

Today Mr Lukanov and Mr Deniau, who is also chairman of the French part of the Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic Production and Technological Cooperation, had also a meeting with the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov. During the talk the two ministers made a detailed analysis of the problems of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Some concrete questions on the soving of which the development of contacts in the economic sphere depends, were looked into.

19 July Meeting With Zhivkov

AU192107 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA)--The French minister of foreign trade, Mr Jean-Francois Deniau, who is on a visit here, was received today by the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, was also present.

Mr. Zhivkov was informed about the talks the French minister had held with Bulgarian officials. The Bulgarian head of state gave a high appraisal to the development of bilateral economic cooperation and emphasized the need for the contacts between the Bulgarian and French business circles to develop on a lasting, long-term basis. It was also pointed out that opportunities exist for the expansion and intensification of economic ties between Bulgaria and France on a mutually advantageous basis.

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 19 JULY

AU191435 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the DPRK Supreme National Assembly led by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, departed from Bulgaria on 19 July. The delegation was on an official visit to Bulgaria.

The guests were seen off by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and other officials.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV, ROMANIAN DIFFICULTIES

AU161508 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 13 July 1979 carries on page 7 a 150-word report by the BTA correspondent in Belgrade, entitled "Prices in the SFRY", referring to recent information from the Yugoslav Federal Statistical Institute on increases of prices for foodstuffs, pointing out that differences in prices are noticed from month to month. The BTA correspondent also mentions considerable increases of prices for clothing, footwear and public transportation, household appliances, automobiles, and even in the entrance fees for theaters, cinemas and sports events. The BTA correspondent quotes TANJUG in this connection, with the following statement: "This great increase of prices 'includes' to a certain extent the low rate of labor productivity, the poor labor organization and insufficient savings."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 14 July 1979 carries on page 5 a 150-word report by the BTA correspondent in Bucharest entitled "Problem of Raw Materials and Energy in Romania." The report quotes a recent SCINTEIA article calling for "savings, savings and more savings" and describes the energy shortage in Romania as being partly due to the general energy crisis in the world, to the limited reserves of energy and raw material resources of the country, and also to the dynamic economic development of Romania, which presupposes increased needs for all these goods. The BTA report further describes measures envisaged in the RCP's most recent documents, which will be discussed and adopted at the forthcoming 12th RCP Congress, in connection with certain structural changes in the industrial sector aimed at reducing energy consumption. The BTA report on Romania closes as follows: "Within the forthcoming 5-year plan period the consumption and imports of oil are envisaged to go below the 1980 level. Toward the end of the 5-year plan period the production of oil will be reduced to approximately 12.5 million tons, as against 13.5- 14.5 million tons which were consumed in recent years."

SLAVCHO TRUNSKI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAV PARTISANS

AU161206 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 12 July carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,200-word interview with Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Hero of Socialist Labor, by reporter Dimo Dimov.

Slavcho Trunski, one of the most famous partisan leaders in the Bulgarian antifascist resistance movement, is interviewed on his activities as a partisan commander and on his participation in the communist movement since his early youth. The last portion of the interview is devoted to the general's present activities and to the tasks of the present generation in reviving and remembering the glorious past of the partisan struggle, in which Slavcho Trunski is actively participating as the author of documentary films and television scripts.

The largest portion of the interview, however, concentrates on Slavcho Trunski's activities as a commander of the famous Trunski partisan detachment in World War II and as one of the founders of the First Resistance Operational Zone, created in 1943. Asked about his relations with the Yugoslav partisans, Slavcho Trunski stated as follows: "We maintained close relations with the Yugoslav partisans. I can say that our relations were very good. There were no controversial questions. Having a common enemy called for joint actions. We can quote examples when the Yugoslav partisans entered our territory for coordinated actions, and vice versa. Our joint actions against the enemy throughout the months of March, April and May 1944 were quite successful."

CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS TO ZHIVKOV OPENING ADDRESS AT 16 JULY PLENUM

The following corrections and additions to the item entitled "Zhivkov Opening Address" published under the general headline "BCP Central Committee Holds Plenum on Education 16-17 July" in the 18 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages C1-C15, were taken from the Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO text of the speech published on 17 July, pages 1, 2 and 3:

Page C5, last paragraph, last two lines, after "number of textbooks." add: "However, I cannot fail to note the insufficient participation of our men of letters in discussing the theses."

Page C6, first paragraph, line one should read: "In this document the question of the study of the Bulgarian language..."

Same page and paragraph, replace lines 2-12 with: "...as other problems. I expected that our writers would make inspired statements in the newspapers, on radio and television, as well as at meetings; statements glorifying our beautiful language, 'the sacred language of our ancestors.' I hoped that they would give their valuable contribution to further develop the theses document with new points of view on the place and goals of the study of our native Bulgarian literature. I expected that they would, for example, point out the exceptional role played by Ivan Vasov's educational works for the national self-esteem and pride of the Bulgarian citizen after five centuries of foreign oppression. I expected them to point out the exceptional role played by the poetry of Khristo Smirnenski, by which we, the communists of the older generations, were inspired when we took the path toward the Komsomol and the party. I expected them to point out the exceptional role played by the poetry of Nikola Vaptsarov in the ideological development of the young generations, following 9 September 1944, who were the inspired builders of our 'factory of life.' Again today the..."

Page C9, last paragraph, lines two and three should read: "...have been made. Some of the proposals are factual, others specify and complete..."

Page C10, fourth paragraph, line seven, substitute "relaxation" for queried word.

Same page and paragraph, last line, unquery "differentiated."

Page C11, second paragraph, lines three and four should read: "...and, following this the requirement for a differentiated education must be implemented into life. Primary attention was..."

Same page and paragraph, line ten, unquery "general."

Page C12, second paragraph, line four, replace "(?nature)" with "coercion."

Page C13, second paragraph, lines one and two, substitute "postgraduate" for "[word indistinct]."

Same page and paragraph, lines four to six should read: "...to further develop material production under the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technical progress, to perfect the organization of labor, to increase the social productivity of labor and the quality of professional education. What is the..."

Same page, third paragraph, lines four and five should read: "...have been established. The role and responsibility of the economic organizations are played down. The leaderships of..."

Same page, last paragraph, line seven, unquery "the level of."

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON CABINET RESHUFFLE IN U.S.

LD191914 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The White House shakeup is the topic of a commentary by another Radio Prague news analyst who writes:

Washington has not experienced such a political earthquake for a long time indeed. It is now up to President Carter to decide on the spate of resignations as political observers in Washington generally believe that the purge will hit those who have led the country's economic departments. What are the most pressing problems facing the ordinary American? Inflation in particular, now reaching almost 14 percent, unemployment, energy problems, and so on.

An angry American public is bad for the political ambitions of President Carter, who in the forthcoming presidential elections will fight for another 4-year term in the White House. Mr Carter has already entered the list but according to the latest opinion polls his popularity among voters is at its lowest so far. In order to save his political future he has decided on drastic measures. These also include the government purge, which will enable him to offer the American public several scapegoats for the critical economic situation.

Because the presidential election campaign has in fact started President Carter evidently wants to have a free hand to oppose his rivals for the presidential office. This is also proved by appointment of his aide Hamilton Jordan as the chief of the White House staff.

The worsening economic situation in the United States including the energy problems is not a good start for Mr Carter in the presidential election campaign. The question also remains how much the measures taken will help him in the fierce fight for the White House.

CZECH DAILY REPORTS ON 'SUBVERSIVE' MATERIAL

AU161314 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 11 Jul 79 p 1 AU

["VPO"-signed article in the column: "A Current Topic": "They Guard and Create Values"]

[Excerpt] The enemies of peaceful coexistence among nations do not spare any occasion to try to attack our socialist social system. This is not confined to attempts to smuggle into our country, using all kinds of methods, hostile and subversive material, which often is designated also for other socialist countries. Some organizations in Western countries do not spare money or human resources to get into our country printed matter oriented directly against the socialist society or materials whose goal is to harm morals, to defame the results we have achieved and the like. In the last year alone, for example, our border organs, in more than 18,000 cases, confiscated more than 63,000 items of ideologically subversive material. Some specialized organizations in the West also continue to aid illegal crossings of the border, the transport of people hidden in the goods on trucks or in specially installed hiding places in passenger cars. Thanks to the close collaboration and cooperation among the members of the border guards and employees of customs and the passport control and to the active support of the assistants to the border guards and members of the Young Border Guards in the border areas of our homeland, we have succeeded--during the first quarter of this year alone--in discovering nine so-called dead drops and smuggled goods worth more than KCS4 million.

SLOVAK DAILY LISTS PRODUCTS IN SHORT SUPPLY IN BRATISLAVA

AU131449 Bratislava VERCERNIK in Slovak 10 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Eng Dasa Valovicova of the Bratislava city administration Slovak Statistical Office: "Confrontation From Behind the Counter; The Magical Words 'We Haven't Got It' Undermine Retail Trade Turnover"]

[Summary] The results of the Bratislava trade network in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan were rather good. However, they should not make us overlook some gaps in the range of products offered and the subjective shortcomings of domestic trade.

In 1978 the per capita retail trade turnover in Bratislava was KCS23,287, which was KCS2,435 more than in 1975. "The planned tasks for the entire 3-year period [of the Sixth 5-Year Plan] have not been fulfilled, however. This was caused, above all, by the long-term shortage of some types of products. In the food stores there was lack of some kinds of meat products, of biscuits, legumina, cacao and poppy seeds. In the textile and garment stores there were persistent shortcomings in the supplying of fashionable goods; there was, above all, a shortage of linen and underwear, pantyhose and fashionable garments. Stores selling industrial goods failed to satisfy the demand for automatic washing machines, sport equipment and mechanical toys. The low plan fulfillment in furniture stores was caused by the inadequate structure of stocks.

"As is stated by some trade organizations, even this year the food stores will fail to satisfy the demand for sea fish, canned milk, legumina and mineral water. However, the state of supplies of cacao, chocolate products, paprika and biscuits will improve."

In the textile and garment stores "there will be a partial shortage of knitwear, pile fabric, corduroy garments, linen, underwear and pantyhose. The state of supplies concerning cotton and trevira garments, decorative fabrics and floor coverings will improve."

The shortage of some kinds of toys and sport equipment will continue as will the shortage of Christmas decorations, gift commodities and covers for books and exercise books. The market, however, will become richer in baby carriages and strollers, plush toys, scooters, ballpoint pens, fountain pens and other goods.

Most of these shortages are known to both the public and the producers. The producers should not, however, merely note the shortage but strive to supplement the range of products by filling in the gaps.

CPSL ORGAN: PLANNING IS WEAKEST ELEMENT IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU161304 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Eng Dr Vincent Balaz, candidate of sciences, assistant professor at the Bratislava Higher School of Economy: "The Experiment--A Chance Also for the Construction Sector"]

[Excerpt] Common Denominator

The introduction of the principles of the "Comprehensive experiment of effectiveness and quality control" into selected economic production units and enterprises of the Czech and the Slovak construction sector is taking place--in view of the obvious urgency of solving energetically the problems in capital investment construction--at the last moment.

If we try to examine c[illegible]fectively the causes of the continuing and newly emerging shortcomings in the complicated process of capital investment construction from any angle and in any of the zechoslovak 5-year plans until now, we will always arrive at one common denominator: the persistent poor quality of mangement, planning and organization. Many examples of new capital investment projects testify to the too frequent violations of, and even great sins against, the principles of socialist planning and technological discipline; against respect for the basic principles of socialist planning such as the binding, balanced, comprehensive and long-term nature of the plan and its stability.

The results of the first year of implementing elements of the economic experiment in industry too show that the sphere of planning is the key prerequisite for perfecting the whole system of managing the national economy and thus also capital investment construction. The demands placed on the quality of capital investment construction are growing exponentially [exponencialne] every year, in view of the multifaceted, complicated nature of capital investment construction and its extraordinary importance as the currently decisive and most effective way of introducing scientific-technical progress, new conceptual solutions and advanced technologies into production practice.

It is being generally stated that in 1978 neither the ministries nor the individual industrial economic production units observed the principle of the long-term nature of the plan and its stability. The original directive of the 3-year plan for the 1978-80 period was modified several times in the course of the year in several cases. In 1978 some of the experimenting economic production units carried out changes of the plan in the same manner as before the introduction of the [3-year] plan. The fact that in many cases the detailed plan for 1979 differs from the 3-year plan has certainly not contributed to strengthening the weight and binding nature of the state economic plan. In some cases the differences even exceed the set tolerance degree.

Quality Also in Planning

Despite the expansion of testing the elements of the economic experiment to include the construction sector, it is being rightly stated that in the sphere of planning the adherence to the detailed tasks and indexes and their stability and long-term nature are, for the time being, the weakest and least clarified part of the experiment.

However, this not only can but also should motivate the economic personnel at all levels of management in the construction sector and in the entire sphere of capital investment construction to approach the creation of prerequisites for a successful implementation of the principles of the experiment knowledgeably, conscientiously and responsibly. This is required of each socialist manager and ranking employee.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA CITES FUEL, POWER MEASURES FOR WINTER

AU151410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed article: "To Prepare Ourselves Well for Winter"]

[Text] The solution of the fuel-power problem is the decisive condition of further national economic development. That is why the top party and state bodies regularly occupy themselves with the situation in this sphere. This June the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government evaluated the experience gained in the course of supplying our national economy and the population with fuel and power last winter and specified the tasks for insuring fuel and power in the coming winter period. [paragraph continues]

Simultaneously they discussed the situation in implementing the complex of measures for improving the execution of construction projects in the North Bohemian region, the process of reconstruction and of deliveries of large-machinery technology for surface extraction, as well as certain other questions in the fuel and power sphere, primarily the insurance of fuel deliveries for the population. At the same time they carried out a check on the fulfillment of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's resolutions of September 1978 on the preparation of fuel and power provisions for the winter period, which was also dealt with in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter to regional (city) and district party committees.

On the basis of a critical analysis the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government adopted specific measures in the sphere of coal extraction and transportation, for supplying fuel and power to the national economy and the population, for the further construction of the fuel-power base and for proper and timely preparations for the coming winter.

One of the Most Important Problems of Development

In evaluating the past winter period, as well as in setting further tasks, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government proceeded primarily from the fact that the satisfaction of our economy's needs in fuel and power represents one of the most complicated development problems, both in the immediate future and in the long-term plan for the 1980's. The solution of this problem will place high demands on the all-social means and will require long-term efforts.

The possibilities of further raising fuel and power imports are limited. Owing to the influence of the large and continuing increase of world prices for fuel and energy, imports are becoming increasingly expensive. That is why the satisfaction of the growing needs of our economy depends on the further development of our domestic coal extraction and, simultaneously, also on our enhancing the effectiveness and strict thriftness in the utilization of all fuel-power resources standing at our society's disposal.

Coal extraction is now taking place under worsening natural conditions. The consequence is greatly rising costs and a drop in the share of good quality extracted coal. Particularly in our main development basin--the North Bohemian brown coal basin--the increase in coal production is connected with the need to overcome many complicated technical and investment problems.

In the interest of a long-range and principled solution of the fuel-power problem, we have already taken, and are still taking, further significant steps for materializing the extensive construction program of nuclear power stations in cooperation with the Soviet Union. But the insurance of our needs demands a parrallel and substantially more emphatic fulfillment of the planned tasks in coal extraction, as well as in developing the entire fuel-power base. In the first place we must speed up the rate in rationalizing the fuel and power consumption and apply strict thriftiness in their use, as was stressed by the 13th CPCZ Congress, the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter of 15 September 1978.

To Eliminate Shortcomings in Management Work

In evaluating the past winter period, both the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government took into account the tense situation in fuel-power resources, which today must be practically, and with great difficulty, solved by all industrially developed states. [paragraph continues]

From this viewpoint they voiced their appreciation of the fact that in our country we have started to devote greater attention to the tasks of the fuel-power base, and partly also to thriftiness in consumption.

In reviewing the past winter, the gas supply system has, on principle, held its own, particularly due to the deliveries of Soviet natural gas which has become an important support to our economy. Of great political significance was the fact that, with the exception of occasional local fluctuations, it has been possible to insure what was on the whole a smooth supply of heat, fuel and electricity to the population. Although the miners had achieved, through their devoted efforts, good results in the last quarter of last year, the coal industry has not fulfilled its annual extraction task. This, together with certain shortfalls in coal imports and the exeeding of planned consumption, has resulted in our having lower reserves of solid fuel for the winter period than in the preceding years.

Simultaneously the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government sharply criticized the shortcomings in management work in the sector of fuel and energy, as well as in certain other national economy sectors, shortcomings that were manifested this winter. Although instructed to do so, they did not work out in time and on the necessary level a series of additional economy and regulation measures for the eventuality of an extremely cold winter.

The provisional supplies and insured deliveries of coal for electric power stations--especially those in Chvaletice, Opatovice and Melnik, where it is of extreme importance because of transport conditions--have now become the weakest link in our winter preparations. The Ministry of Fuel and Power and its bodies have allowed the coal stocks in electric power stations to decrease quite considerably in the course of November and December, and they did not adopt the necessary measures for overcoming it in time.

The extraordinary weather fluctuations in January would have adversely influenced the course of our national economy in any case. The extent and the long-lasting nature of the negative effects produced by it could nevertheless have been milder had the appropriate management bodies fully appreciated the serious nature of the demands contained in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter for thorough preparation, including the eventuality of a cold winter.

On the basis of all that experience the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have instructed all ministries, central bodies, economic production units and national committees to start even now, during the summer months, responsible preparations for the coming winter. It is an important task which also requires the proper attention of party bodies and organizations. Above all it is imperative to fulfill, both in time and good quality, the tasks set by the government for the reconstructions and repair of electric power stations, gas works, thermal power stations, distribution networks and other installations of the fuel-power base, as well as for the railway network and the locomotive and railroad car pools.

In the electric power station system and the gas works and thermal power station systems, in surface coal extraction, in transport, in the communal housing sphere and other national economy sectors it is imperative to introduce a firm regimen of preparation of the aggregates, technological equipment and premises, and to insure reserves of fuel, substrates and other materials, as well as of necessary spare parts and so forth for operations under winter conditions.

We must check the preparedness of extremely important enterprises, above all those of the fuel-power base, for the winter period with the participation of responsible representatives of superior bodies. On the basis of the experience gained last winter it is necessary to prepare with great responsibility a series of extraordinary measures for coping quickly and in an organized manner with eventual extraordinary situations.

In industry, the building industry and agriculture, in the organization of other branches, as well as in the non-production sphere, we must responsibly check on the heat economy and put it properly in order within the framework of winter preparations; we must see to the necessary thermal insulation of premises and do everything to achieve the best possible economy in electric power, heat, steam and hot water. It is desirable to orient the initiative of national committees and citizens toward that.

To Focus Attention on Coal Extraction

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government assigned concrete tasks aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of this year's planned coal extraction. During their materialization it is necessary to see to it that all basins fulfill and when possible overfulfill, while strictly observing all operation-safety regulations-the set tasks and that the uniformity of production is increased and its seasonal reduction during the summer months prevented. By the end of the third quarter of the year it is necessary to achieve a 75 percent fulfillment of the annual extraction plan.

When placing such great demands on the miners it is necessary at the same time to further develop the comprehensive solicitude for improving their work and socioeconomic conditions and medical care in keeping with the measures adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government this year and last year. The highest party and state bodies highly value the miners' dedication and awareness in securing fuels, a dedication and awareness that is manifested in voluntary work in extraordinary Saturday and often even Sunday shifts. By supplying higher-performance technology and by increasing the recruitment of manpower in all CSSR regions, it is necessary to create conditions for a gradual reduction of the extent of overtime work in mining.

At the same time they set concrete tasks aimed at supplying electric power stations, industry and other branches ahead of time [with coal] and thus increasing their supplies for the 1979-1980 winter period. Great attention is placed on filling the natural gas reservoirs to their maximum capacity.

The adopted measures devote extraordinary attention to creating conditions for a breakthrough in the development of the removal of the overburden in the North Bohemia brown coal basin, the grave delays of which in the past few years have been the main obstacle to increasing extraction. Particularly the government approved a program of reconstruction of existing, and modernizing newly supplied, giant machinery and the long-distance conveyer belt transportation systems, in order to substantially increase their operational reliability and performance. This is of key importance.

All engineering enterprises taking part in deliveries for the fuel-power base bear extraordinarly high responsibility for the exact and top-quality fulfillment of those tasks. To prevent the growth of shortfalls in the removal of the overburden it is also necessary to consolidate management and the organization of labor in the North Bohemia brown coal basin and its enterprises. The demand to perfect the level of management and labor organization also applies to the coal and lignite mines in Prievidza.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government also set tasks for insuring smooth supplies of the population, hospitals, schools and other institutions with fuels and heat. It is necessary to fulfill and when possible overfulfill the deliveries of graded coal for the population. The reserves in the "coal supplies" enterprise must be handled with purposeful thriftiness in each region and district. The correct direction of sales must be seen to and firewood must be made use of to a greater degree to improve supplies. Because the production of graded coal is declining, selected large consumers will be oriented toward other fuels, especially powdered coal, and the population will be supplied with the graded coal thus saved.

In discussing the tasks of the fuel-power base the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government also carried out a control of the fulfillment of the complex of measures for improving the execution of capital investment construction in the North Bohemian region. It is a task of fundamental importance for both the planned increase in extraction and in the removal of the overburden and for improving the living conditions of the working people in the region. Some positive results have already been achieved. It is, however, imperative to insure the planned transfer of construction capacities to North Bohemia from all CSSR regions and to strengthen in terms of cadres the investment, subcontractor and operation branches in the region with seasoned specialists and able organizers. However, the organs in North Bohemia also must improve--within the scope of their activities--the designing, terrain and investment preparation. The Ministry of Construction of the Czech Socialist Republic must intensify the operative management of its organizations in materializing capital investment construction in North Bohemia.

To Perfect the Activity of the System of Electric Power Stations

On the basis of experiences gained during last winter concrete tasks were assigned in order to perfect the activity of the system of electric power stations, reduce the consumption of standard fuel and conserve graded coal, especially in plant-operated electric power stations.

The adjusted beginning of working hours, the introduction of summer "time" and other measures are positively reflected in electricity consumption. However, the unjustified uneven consumption of electricity in the course of the working day and in the course of separate months, quarters and the whole year represents a large reserve that is still untapped. The ranking personnel of ministries, economic production units, enterprises and plants must, therefore, adopt measures to make electricity consumption more even and systematically seek other possibilities of conservation. The appropriate central organs were assigned the task to regulate planning and material interest in production and in the consumption of electricity and gas in such a way as to effectively stimulate the effort for achieving the utmost thriftiness among producers as well as among consumers.

To Focus on the Adherence to Deadlines

The development of our fuel-power base is being insured by means of constructing new capacities. Their commissioning within the set deadlines and technical parameters is of fundamental political-economic significance. What matters in the 1979-1980 period is, above all, securing further progress in the construction of the Maxim Gorkiy giant quarry and the Brezno and Citice-Bukovany quarries, the commissioning of the 500 megawatt blocs of the Melnik III and Kosice II electric power stations, the commissioning of the first bloc of the Prunerov II electric power station and the commissioning of the Cierny Vah pumped-storage hydroelectric plant and of the Budejovice III, Martin II and Kosice II power and heating plants.

The beginning of test operation of the second bloc of the V-1 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice by the end of this year and the development of construction of the V-2 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice and of the V-3 nuclear power station in Dukovany require extraordinary attention.

The engineering branches, the ministries of construction, the supplying economic production units and enterprises are obliged to fulfill their tasks designated for the construction projects of the fuel-power base on time and in good quality. At the same time the Ministry of Fuels and Power must improve the designing and investment activity.

Not Only Extract But Also Transport

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government also carried out control of fulfillment of the resolutions on transportation and assigned further tasks aimed at improving the work of the railroad, increasing discipline and reducing the number of accidents. They stressed, above all, the need to insure fully and without fluctuations the smooth supply of railroad cars and the smooth transportation of coal from the basins. It is also necessary that a speedy and smooth loading and unloading be insured. It is necessary to achieve a breakthrough in the development of the state of repairs of railroad cars and locomotives. The producers of transportation technology must contribute to this by improving their deliveries and the deliveries of spare parts, and the transporters by improving their handling of the railroad cars, by organizing extraordinary shifts to repair the railroad car pool and the like. River transport must also increase its contribution to coal transportation. Energetic measures must be taken to materialize coal transportation with trucks. It is also necessary to see the full utilization of the carrying capacity of the trucks when transporting freight to the basins.

To More Consistently Rationalize the Consumption of Fuels and Power.

The difficulties in obtaining fuels and power both from domestic sources and from imports and, above all, the permanent growth of their prices on world markets, which we cannot avoid being influenced by, force us to deal very seriously with the efficiency of their consumption. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government place extraordinary stress on the most thrifty economy with all types of fuels and power, with coal, coke, heating oil, electricity, steampower and driving fuel. That is the most effective path toward improving the fuel-power situation. Although we have already achieved some partial results, the overall standard of economy with these resources remains extremely unsatisfactory.

Several of the state plan tasks for rationalizing fuel and power consumption in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are not being consistently fulfilled. That applies, for instance, to the rate of production and utilization of semiconductor high voltage electric technology and microelectronics; neither the engineering branches, nor the planning bodies are devoting the necessary attention to their development. Similarly that also applies to the expansion of production and to the introduction of progressive kinds of regulation, measuring and lighting technology, to the insurance of the modernization of boiler economy, to the collection and regeneration of used engine oils and to other possibilities of emphatically contributing toward a better and more efficient handling of all kinds of fuel and energy.

Together with solving the tasks of a more long-term nature it is also imperative to see to the consistent accomplishment of practical tasks for insuring the correct technical state and operations of the existing fuel-power installations. As a rule it does not demand large means; but summarily it can yield a relatively quick and considerable effect on our national economy.

Strict economy in fuel and power consumption must also be pushed through in the non-production sphere, in the communal housing sphere and in households.

For that reason the measures for economizing fuel and power must receive political support, and greater thriftiness must also be promoted through economic instruments. The implementation of the measures must become the object of exacting and systematic control on the part of the bodies of people's control.

To Demand Personal Responsibilty

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has obliged the party bodies and organizations, the communists in state and economic bodies and national committees, as well as the the National Front organizations, to insure within the scope of their operations and with full responsibility the proper preparation for the winter period.

It is necessary to demand uncompromisingly that the executive workers bear personal responsibilty for the state of fuel and energy economy, to draw conclusions from shortcomings, to sharply criticize instances of waste and to unmask the failure to utilize existing reserves and savings.

It is the task of party bodies and organizations, of communists in state and economic functions, of national committees, of the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union and other social organizations to develop, in keeping with the conclusions of the September 1978 letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and with yet greater effort than heretofore, the systematic political-organizational, upbringing and control activities for insuring the development of our fuel-power base and for the rationalization of all kinds of fuel and power. It is desirable to achieve much better results in those activities than the ones achieved up to now.

It is also necessary to orient the development of socialist competition and of the working initiative and the pledge movement, as well as the activities of socialist labor brigades, comprehensive rationalization brigades and other forms of the working people's participation in management for more purposefully, and with greater emphasis, toward these tasks.

In political-upbringing work and in the communications media too, it is necessary to systematically and convincingly explain the extraordinary significance of thriftiness in handling fuel and power for the further advance of our national economy and of its consequences for our society's development. By specfic facts from working places and with the aid of progressive knowledge gained abroad we must point out the possibilities of economizing, and also the paths leading toward it. No less important is to spread the progressive experience of outstanding workers, technicians and scientific-research workers, of outstanding collectives and whole enterprises in national economy sectors and branches. In the struggle for the effective handling of fuel and power it is necessary to express material and moral appreciation to those who merit it in our achieving good results and to support and elevate such people.

As with all industrially developed countries in the world, for us the solution of the fuel-power problem has become the decisive question in the further development of the economy. Therefore it is necessary that the communists and all working people support the fulfillment of the set tasks by their active and responsible work, thus establishing the conditions not only for mastering the coming winter, but also for the necessary development of the fuel-power base in the future years.

BRIEFS

POTATO HARVEST IN BOHEMIA--By 9 July farmers in Central Bohemia harvested 25 percent of early potatoes by gathering them from 3,550 hectares. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 10 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

SHRINKING ARABLE LAND--One of the causes of the shrinkage of arable land is its redisignation and use as meadows and pastures. In 1978 28,544 hectares of arable land were lost in the Czech lands in this way. Another reserve of agricultural land is temporarily untilled plots, the acreage of which increased by 13,740 hectares in the Czech lands last year. The total acreage of temporarily untilled agricultural land thus increased to 69,000 hectares in the Czech Socialist Republic. [Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 10 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

HONECKER GREETS FRANCE'S GISCARD D'ESTAING ON BASTILLE DAY

AU162205 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jul 79 p 1 AU

["Telegram From GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to President Giscard d'Estaing"]

[Text] To the president of the French Republic, His Excellency Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Palais de l'Elysee, Paris

Excellency

On the occasion of the French Republic's national holiday I convey to you and to the French people my cordial greetings and congratulations.

I am convinced that the favorably developing relations between the GDR and the French Republic are mutually beneficial, promote the process of detente and are of international significance.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent congratulations to Raymond Barre, prime minister of the French Republic.

DELEGATION ARRIVES AT GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE

LD200200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2219 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--A GDR delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer arrived in Geneva on Thursday to attend the conference convened by UN Secretary General Waldheim for 20-21 July to discuss problems of Vietnamese emigrants.

FORMER PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT PRAISES GDR POLICIES

LD191720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon--"During the past 30 years, the GDR has loyally fulfilled the basic commitment it made when the state was founded of opposing war and working for peace and international understanding." This was stated by General Costa Gomes, Portuguese president from 1974-1976, in an interview with ADN's Lisbon correspondent.

The GDR had to develop and assert itself under very complicated conditions, General Costa Gomes stressed. "The GDR, situated in the nerve center of Europe, at the point where the socialist and capitalist worlds meet, was, from the start of the cold war, exposed to a veritable bombardment from Western mass media. Through slanderous campaigns, pressure and threats, attempts were made to confuse the people, disrupt work and halt progress in the GDR."

"Fortunately, the GDR knew how to withstand all provocations in an exemplary manner," the former president said. "My initial impression during a visit to the GDR in September 1978 was of being in a country which was in full development and whose people were educated, pleased and happy." During his meetings with workers in factories and agricultural production cooperatives, with intellectuals, schoolchildren, students and politicians, he was aware of the GDR's firm cooperation with all peoples of the world and deep love of peace and mankind's progress.

"These ideological principles and the practical conversion of these ideas," the politician said, "have helped to consolidate world peace, normalize international relations and consolidate true friendship and cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the world."

'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS HELD WITH W. BERLIN REPRESENTATIVES

LD191830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Ambassador Dr Walter Mueller, head of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Senatsrat Gerhard Kunze, representative of the West Berlin Senat, met again today. During their talks, which took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, relations between the GDR and West Berlin were discussed. It passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

HOFFMANN PRESENTS AWARDS AT MILITARY ACADEMY CEREMONY

LD191640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--Officers at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, including officers of the Polish Army, solemnly concluded their several years of study in Dresden today with a military ceremony. The future commanders, police and staff officers were discharged for duty by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann.

He handed seven officers of the National People's Army and one from the Polish Army special diplomas for outstanding results. Minister Hoffmann also congratulated the Polish officers on their national day, the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Also present at the parade were Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states in the GDR Army, and Col Stanislaw Chudzynski, the military, naval and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in the GDR.

COMMUNIQUE ON ROMANIAN PREMIER VERDET'S VISIT PUBLISHED

AU191315 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 79 p 2 AU

["Communique on Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet's official friendly visit to Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic on 16 and 17 July.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received the head of the Romanian Government. In a cordial and frank atmosphere, they discussed topical aspects of the development of friendly relations between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples.

In their talks, Gyorgy Lazar and Ilie Verdet informed each other about topical aspects of the work of socialist construction underway in the two countries and review the position of Hungarian-Romanian cooperation. They exchanged views on a few iss s of the international situation.

The premiers stressed that the 1977 Debrecen-Oradea meetings between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu were of outstanding significance and that now, as before, the principles and objectives laid down in the documents adopted there remain valid and are playing a determining role in the development of Hungarian-Romanian relations. The premiers noted with appreciation the results that have been attained and expressed their governments' intention to continue their endeavor to accomplish the tasks in progress arising from the agreements for the sake of deepening and strengthening friendship between the two peoples engaged in socialist construction.

The delegations participating in the talks established with satisfaction that relations are fruitful between the two countries' party and state organs. They agreed that cooperation between the two countries' social and mass organizations should further expand and become more systematic and that direct contacts between enterprises, institutes and the citizens should become more substantial.

Gyorgy Lazar and Ilie Verdet discussed the position in the accomplishment of the economic tasks defined at the 1977 top-level meetings and exchanged views on the long-term economic and technical-scientific cooperation agreeme.t that is being elaborated on.

The premiers spoke with appreciation of the development of bilateral economic relations. They established that there are considerable results in the development of barter trade, cooperation in the machine and chemical industries and the exchange of industrial plant cultivation technologies. They pointed out that greater attention should be paid to the fulfillment of mutual obligations concerning the delivery of goods on schedule and in an appropriate quality and to increasing deliveries arising from specialization in products and cooperation in production. They regarded as an important task of economic cooperation after 1980 a considerable increase in the traffic in commodities, a renewal and expansion of the valid agreements on specialization in products and on cooperation in production, and conclusion of new agreements.

They adopted a stance in favor of expanding economic cooperation and specialization and cooperation in production. The premiers noted with appreciation the activity of the two countries' economic and technical-scientific cooperation committees in expanding relations. They devoted particular attention to tasks of the multilateral development of economic and technical-scientific relations in the period following 1980.

They stressed that now, as before, their countries are interested in the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program and the further development of economic cooperation among the CEMA countries.

The two premiers agreed to empower the competent authorities to accelerate the elaboration of a new water management agreement making equal allowances for the interests of both sides.

The two sides are prepared to promote the further development of cooperation with regard to the sciences, culture, education, sports and tourism, in conformity with the agreements of the 1977 top-level meetings.

The premiers established that, in conformity with the 1977 top-level decisions, a consulate general of the Hungarian People's Republic in Cluj-Napoca and a consulate general of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Debrecen will be opened in the near future.

The two premiers agreed that they will urge the opening of the Csengersima-Petea Hungarian-Romanian border crossing to international traffic, regarding as necessary the creation of prerequisites for this. They also agreed that the two countries' competent organs should examine possibilities for increasing the number of crossing points for local traffic between the regions adjacent to the border.

The Romanian prime minister's official friendly visit and the fruitful talks contributed to strengthening friendship and internationalist solidarity between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples and to expanding many-sided cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the benefit of the two peoples, socialism, peace and international cooperation.

The talks were characterized by an open and friendly working atmosphere. The agreements that have been reached were laid down in a protocol which was signed by the two premiers.

Ilie Verdet invited the Hungarian premier to an official friendly visit. Gyorgy Lazar has accepted the invitation with thanks.

KADAR RECEIVES BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD191442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the Belgian foreign minister at the party Central Committee headquarters. This morning Henri Simonet, who arrived for an official visit to Hungary yesterday, continued his official negotiations with his host, Frigyes Puja, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS CARTER ACCEPTANCE OF CABINET RESIGNATIONS

LD200952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. President will continue his government reshuffle today, according to the White House spokesman. So far the treasury secretary, the attorney general and the secretary of health, education and welfare have been replaced. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal has been succeeded by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, William Miller. According to observers, the dismissal of Blumenthal has evoked surprise, particularly because he enjoyed a considerable reputation in Western financial circles. It is thought that his departure could in the end weaken the international position of the United States.

U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT

LD191106 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)--John L. Moore, president of the United States' Export-Import Bank, who had paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, today left Budapest. The two leading bankers carried on talks on promoting trade and credit relations between the two countries, and within that the import of U.S.-made investment goods by Hungary. Eximbank is ready to promote the sales of such goods by granting favourable financial terms. At the end of the discussions the presidents of the two banks signed a cooperation agreement.

Mr. John L. Moore was received by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, by Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi and by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. The talks ran on bilateral economic relations, possibilities of boosting foreign trade and encouraging cooperation contacts between Hungarian and U.S. companies.

VISIT BY CHILEAN UNITARY POPULAR ACTION MOVEMENT DELEGATION REPORTED

AU161321 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Visit by a Delegation of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Unitary Popular Action Movement"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Unitary Popular Action Movement led by Jose Miguel Insulza, chairman of the party's Foreign Affairs Committee, visited our country between 9 and 13 July. The delegation included Carlos Bau, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Janos Ferecz, chief of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Gabor Nagy, deputy chief of the department, had talks with the delegation. The delegation met with Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the PPF National Council; Janos Vas, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, Istvan Szlamenicky, president of the National Federation of Cooperatives; and representatives of the Chile Action Committee. At the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their countries' positions and parties' activities. They reviewed topical aspects of international life and paid particular attention to the situation in Latin America. The MSZMP representatives expressed their appreciation for the contribution of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Unitary Popular Action Movement to the struggle being waged, together with the rest of the popular unity parties, for rallying all democratic, patriotic and antidictatorship forces, for overthrowing fascism, for democracy, freedom and for social progress in Chile. They reaffirmed the Hungarian people's internationalist solidarity with the just struggle of the Chilean people.

The Chilean delegation voiced its respect for the achievements in socialist construction under MSZMP leadership, and those attained by the workers class and its allies in building an advanced socialist society and in developing socialist democracy. They highly valued the support accorded by the Hungarian people to the struggle of the Chilean antifascists. The representatives of both parties expressed their solidarity with the peoples, governments, parties and movements struggling in Latin America and the Caribbean area against the fascist, reactionary dictatorships and for the liquidation of imperialist influence, for democracy and for social advancement. They assured the Sandinist national liberation movement and other Nicaraguan patriotic forces struggling against Somoza's repressive regime of their support. The representatives of the MSZMP and the Chilean Worker-Peasant Unitary Popular Action Movement expressed their readiness to develop relations between their parties.

The Chilean delegation departed from Budapest on Friday [13 July].

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Arrival, Wojtaszek Dinner

LD191424 Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 July, PAP--France's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet, arrived on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of the Polish minister of foreign affairs. He is accompanied by a group of higher Foreign Ministry officials. The visit and the scheduled talks will serve the further development of the traditionally friendly Polish-French relations.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport the guest was greeted by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

On the same day, the French foreign minister met Emil Wojtaszek at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ministers' meeting was preceeded [by] the Polish-French plenary talks, which, under their chairmanship, will be held at the Polish Foreign Ministry on Thursday.

On Wednesday, Minister Francois-Poncet laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier, visited Warsaw, and saw a documentary film showing the war damages in the Polish capital and the first (?parts) of its reconstruction.

In the evening Minister Wojtaszek entertained Minister Francois-Poncet to dinner. During the meeting both ministers made speeches.

Expressing his conviction that the visit by the French minister will serve further deepening of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, Minister Emil Wojtaszek underlined the significance of the direct dialogue conducted by the PUWP CC first secretary and the president of the French Republic which contribute numerous impulses stimulating the development of Polish-French relations.

Reminding that the visit is being held in a period of advanced implementation of the CSCE Final Act resolutions and intensive preparations for the meeting in Madrid, the Polish minister pointed to the [word indistinct] further strengthening of security and establishing a stable peaceful [word indistinct].

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, stated Minister Wojtaszek, welcomed with deep satisfaction the signing by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter of the strategic-offensive arms limitation treaty--SALT II. This diminishes the threat of the outbreak of a world nuclear conflict and opens the way for further agreements, thus making (?the future) of cooperation and peace [words indistinct].

We [words indistinct] achieve considerable progress in the domain of disarmament, especially of nuclear disarmament. Together with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries we spare no effort to lead the talks being conducted in Vienna, Geneva and other places, to a positive conclusion, said Minister Emil Wojtaszek in conclusion.

Gierek Reception

LD191422 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 July, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today received French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, now on a visit to this country.

The meeting was attended by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

During the talks, they discussed lines of the further development of friendly relations that link Poland and France and that find their expression in mutually advantageous economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

Considerable attention was also paid to deepening of the political dialogue between both countries which is an important element of the process of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe as well a contribution to the implementation of the principles and decisions contained in the CSCE Final Act.

Polish Ambassador to France Tadeusz Olechowski and French Ambassador to Poland Serge Boidevaix were present at the meeting.

Talks With Jaroszewicz, Wojtaszek

LD192015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who is currently visiting our country. The present state and prospects for development of Polish-French relations were discussed, in particular mutually beneficial economic cooperation and trade.

The role of deepening and widening the cooperation between the two countries as a factor serving the interests of both countries as well as the cause of detente and security in Europe was stressed.

Their meeting was also attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Stanislaw Dlugosz and the ambassadors of Poland to France, Tadeusz Olechowski, and of France to Poland, Serge Boidevaix.

Also today plenary talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries were held. After the talks Emil Wojtaszek and Jean Francois-Poncet signed an agreement between the Polish Government and the government of the French Republic concerning the Polish institutes in France and French institutes in Poland. The activity of these centers will serve to promote knowledge about the two countries and contribute to the development of further cooperation.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON U.S. CABINET RESIGNATIONS, NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD191542 Warsaw PAP in English 0912 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Press review on cabinet resignation in United States, radiological weapons]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 July, PAP--The mass resignation offered by President Carter's entire Cabinet and his key advisers is an unprecedented event in the history of the United States, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

The resignation offer aimed not as much at altering the U.S. Cabinet as at changing the nation's moods and resulted not from differences in opinion among the secretaries, but from a crisis in confidence to the Carter administration. Public opinion polls show that with several months or so ahead of the election time, no other U.S. President had enjoyed so little popularity among his voters as President Carter does.

There are many reasons for that. Obviously the oil crisis may be listed in the first place. The bad economic situation in America did not crop up overnight. The crux of the matter however, is that according to increasingly wider circles of American public opinion, Carter's administration proved inefficient--it lacked the ability to counter the wrongdoings both efficiently and in the right time.

It will not come easy for Carter to offset the losses caused by crisis of confidence and he will enter the election year with not too clear a record. Will then he manage to stay in the White House for another term?

Sometimes one has the impression that even human fantasy is no limit to the possibilities of arms race. There appear new types of weapons which utilize all that science and technology can create. One of such new type of weapons is radiological weaponry, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

It is quite possible that radioactive substances--there are more and more of them due to the development of nuclear power industry--placed in bombs, hand-grenades or mines could destroy life on a large area. Such a prospect is quite real as the charge for bombs can be obtained almost for nothing as every reactor produces tons of waste preserving its high radioactive abilities for hundreds and even thousands of years.

Poland spoke for the ban on radioactive weapons as this is agreement with Polish understanding of partial solutions strengthening international security. A convention presented in Geneva by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. blocks the way to the development of armaments which could lead to disastrous consequences. Thus, new diplomatic actions against new types of weapons are necessary, concludes the daily.

MEDIA COMMENT ON VIETNAM REFUGEE PROBLEM

PAP on 20 July Conference

LD191930 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 July, PAP--(by PAP commentator)--A two-day international conference to find practical ways to solve the question of Indochinese refugees will begin in Geneva tomorrow under the auspices of the U.N. and its specialized agency--the U.N. High Commission for Refugees. Opinions that the conference may become a forum at which more attention will be paid to purely political questions than to the main problem are voiced in many capitals before the opening of the conference.

Vietnamese authorities stress that practical solutions should be adopted in Geneva to solve the refugee problem on the basis of a 7-point agreement between the Vietnamese government and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees of May 30, 1979. In the document, the SRV committed itself to issue emigration permits to 10,000 persons a month in accordance with the binding regulations, taking into account applications for the re-unification of families or for enabling some Vietnamese citizens to permanently reside abroad because of their unfavourable material conditions in Vietnam.

Unfortunately, many Western states and also China take advantage of the refugee problem to launch a slanderous propaganda campaign against the SRV and its authorities. These states also go so far as to accuse Vietnamese officials of obtaining material benefits out of the emigration.

In the past few months, Vietnam has often declared that as far as the refugee question is concerned, it will be guided by goodwill and expects other countries to understand its situation.

It is only such an approach which will make it possible to comprehensively solve the drama of almost 350,000 people staying in camps for refugees in several South-east Asian states. Socialist states back this right stand and intend to express it in Geneva.

TRYBUNA LUDU Comment

LD200618 Warsaw PAP in English 0520 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Press review on Asian refugees]

[Text] In an article entitled "On the Issue of Refugees From the Indochina Peninsula: Unparalleled [word indistinct]" TRYBUNA LUDU [word indistinct] among other things:

"In the case of emigration from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 'natural', i.e. reactionist refugees were joined by people fooled and frightened by American and Chinese propaganda. Thus the phenomenon and its size have been caused by those who now weep the loudest over the fate of refugees.

"The issue of refugees is being used to launch a political campaign against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea", states the daily. "The political aim of that campaign becomes ever more clear. It is expected to discredit the country of real socialism whose example can have a dangerous effect on [words indistinct] great tragedy of many ordinary people, women, old people and children. Surely besides reactionists and war criminals who know why they escape there are many honest people who have been fooled and frightened by Chinese, American and other anti-socialist propaganda and the victims of that propaganda. Utilizing those victims for reactionary political aims, substituting of humane assistance they should be granted with the campaign of pitting the blame for one's own sins on the country whose only dream is to carry on reconstruction and development in conditions of peace it enjoys after so many years of imposed war--is really the unparalleled cynicism", concludes TRUBYNA LUDU.

Daily on Vietnamese, Nicaraguan Refugees

LD191856 Warsaw PAP in English 1308 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 July PAP--The Polish army daily, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, looks into the problem of 200,000 refugees from Nicaragua.

"The tragedy," states ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, "is all the greater as among that huge crowd of refugees there are tens of thousands of wounded. Refugees suffer from the lack of food and medicines. Frequent cases of typhoid fever and tetanus are reported.

"So far the new authorities are helpless as the country has been ravaged by savage bombing raids by the dictator's air force.

"The tragedy of Nicaraguan refugees which has started in the second half of the last year is no less acute than the tragedy of Vietnamese refugees although certain difference in their origin exists. In Vietnam nobody is forced to become a refugee and citizens of that country do not have to seek refuge outside their motherland in fear of their own lives. Refugeeism is, in the majority of cases, a result of submission of some refugees towards a concentrated pressure of hostile external propaganda and political and atavistic hatred towards the socialist system. From that also comes nearly indifferent attitude towards Nicaraguan refugees on the part of given centres in the capitalist countries which spare no effort to enhance the tragedy of the latter.

"It is not surprising as those centres would not be able to profit politically from the tragedy of Nicaraguan refugees now leading a miserable existence under the tents outside their motherland without exposing themselves to displeasure of rich patrons of dictator Somoza who have given him a shelter," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continued.

"The above facts explain clearly enough why some Western papers have written and write so little about the tragedy of Nicaraguan people, at the same time highlighting the tragedy of Vietnamese refugees claiming the authorities in Hanoi are responsible for what has happened. However, it is not surprising.

"As regards Vietnam the case is different. First and foremost Vietnam is a socialist country which dared to chase away the Thieu regime and the intervention army supporting him. Besides, the Hanoi authorities displeased the huge neighbour from the north, refusing to subordinate to its hegemonistic policy. No wonder that countries hostile towards Vietnam, including those which in the past invaded that country, abandoned all moral restraints, playing, in the hostile propaganda towards that country, on human misery they are in fact responsible for.

"The history of the contemporary world shows that the problem of refugees does not worry imperialist countries irrespective of geographical latitude, be it in Central America, Africa, Middle or Far East. The degree of their interest depends exclusively on the volume of political capital they can draw from the tragedy of those people."

GIEREK MAKES STATE ANNIVERSARY SPEECH AT LUBLIN PLANT

LD191800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1306 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at a ceremony in the Lublin truck factory to celebrate the unveiling of a statue to Boleslaw Bierut, first president of People's Poland--live]

[Text] Comrades, young people: We have gathered here to mark an important event, one which is close to the hearts of all Poles, an event which the inhabitants of Lublin, especially, hold very dear: the forthcoming anniversary of our fatherland's rebirth, the day of 22 July, the day on which the manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee was published, the day on which People's Poland was born.

Many of you present here remember the historic days of liberation which augured victory and peace. The news that Poland is alive again, that it is being born from the ocean of suffering, from the smouldering ruins and ashes, to a life of freedom and independence, was issued to the whole world from here, from Lublin which for 7 months was the capital of the country which was liberating itself.

All that our people have built and achieved over the past 35 years, all that we possess, all that we are proud of, all that makes for Poland's prestige abroad and which constitutes the prospect for the future has its roots in that July of 1944: victory for Poland; peace for the world, power and democracy, work and land, education and social justice for the toilers of cities and the countryside. The foundation of our popular statehood and our socialist path of development was expressed in those words at that time; it is still so expressed now and it will forever be expressed in this way.

Many of you remember the years of the war and the occupation, the Gehenna of Zamosc Region and Majdanek, the flames of war waged by the partisans, raging all over the Lublin area.

Since the tragic September, right up until the victorious May in Berlin, Poles never yielded, fighting without respite in the resistance movement and on all the fronts of this most horrendous of wars. It is with the most profound respect that today we recall the memory of those best and bravest people who fell in the struggle against fascism. We pay tribute to the courage of the soldiers of the Soviet Army and of the Polish People's Army, greeted by Lublin's inhabitants with tears of joy and flowers 35 years ago. All fighters for freedom enjoy the glory bestowed upon them by the people, they enjoy the gratitude of the people. In the annals of history of the fatherland, their heroism will shine forth with a never fading brilliance.

It was the historical imperative of the time to find an answer to the most important problems concerning the people's future and their paths of development, the shape and frontiers of the state, reliable alliances, guarantees of independence and the fact that the skies over Poland must remain calm.

It was the Polish Workers Party [PPR] and the leftwing groups--socialist, popular and democratic, the Polish communists in the Soviet Union and in other countries, creators of the first army of the Polish Armed Forces, all of whom cooperated with the PPR, who provided a resolute and politically correct answer to these questions.

The program put forward by the Polish democrats expressed the interests of all the people and became the program of the people. It united the masses, spurring them on to fight for national and social liberation. This program gained for the Polish cause the reliable guarantee of the alliance with the Soviet Union; it determined the democratic nature of the independent state and its just, historic borders. This program made it possible for Poles to return to the ancient lands of the Piast dynasty along the Odra, the Nysa and the Baltic coastline; it paved the way for multilateral and extensive development.

The Agrarian reform, nationalization of industry and liquidation of illiteracy laid the foundations for profound social transformations and created real conditions for the advancement of the working class, urban and rural toilers.

The time which has passed since, the entire period of 35 years, has confirmed the profound accuracy of the political thought and the program of the Polish democrats. Thanks to the implementation of this program, our people have gained historical satisfaction, whilst the courage shown in battles by all Polish soldiers, partisans and those who took part in the resistance movement yielded the fruit of victory.

Everyone, irrespective of the banner under which he fought for liberation, has the right to say: The blood shed by the fallen brothers and friends of mine has not been wasted. Everyone who by his toil contributed to the rebuilding and development of the country has the right to say: the socialist, popular Poland belongs to all of us! [long applause]

Citizens, fellow countrymen: People's Poland is a fatherland of which generations of Poles had dreamt, for which they strove through their struggle and toil, suffering and sacrifices. It has inherited and embodies all the patriotic and progressive traditions, continuing all that was great and noble in our past.

Strong through its socioeconomic potential and through the moral-political unity of its citizens, it is the best mother for all Polish hearts. [applause]

The path of our people from the Lublin of that July to our present position was a difficult one. Great selflessness and ardor were required to overcome the resistance of reactionary forces and to win over all social milieus to people's power. The tremendous labor of millions of people was required to heal over the wounds of war, to lift up factories, steel plants, ports and mines from ruin, to return life to towns, to open transport routes, to feed the hungry, to shelter the homeless, to provide care for hundreds of thousands of widows and a million orphaned children, to lift up from ruin and to develop the land we had regained and to receive repatriates back to their native land. Great backwardness had to be overcome and we had to multiply and modernize industrial potential, to advance agriculture, to expand towns, develop science and to universalize education and culture. And our people who had lost so much blood were able to achieve this. [applause]

The first generation of builders of People's Poland gave it all its strength and skills. In an atmosphere of popular enthusiasm and pioneer deeds, human attitudes of involvement, selflessness and patriotism were being tested. In the fire of work characters were tempered and hard and wise people grew up--the most valuable grain of our people. In your factory and at thousands of other construction projects of socialism the younger generation was passing the exam of patriotism in work. A lot of you, dear comrades, remember those years when it was necessary to put up with many shortcomings, to make sacrifices and to attempt to carry out tasks which seemed to be downright impossible. Many of this generation of builders have already departed for well-deserved rest with a feeling of a well-fulfilled duty toward the fatherland. It is with the greatest respect that we bow to them today.

A few hours ago we took part in the unveiling of a monument to Boleslaw Bierut, the outstanding workers' activist and communist, the cofounder of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, and a son of Lublin. He was the chairman of the National People's Council during the dark times of the occupation. He was the first president of the People's Republic. By donating this monument, the public of Lublin Voivodship have paid homage to his lasting services. You have, dear comrades, a special right to be proud of his name. [applause]

But with due respect we recall (?and extol the) services of all activists of the democratic camp, activists of our party and front of national unity, who played a leading role in the liberation struggle and in setting up the people's authority, and among them in particular Marceli Nowotko, Pawel Hinder, Wladyslaw Gomulka, Aleksander Zawadzki, Wanda Wasilewska, Franciszek Jozwiak, Alfred (Zderczewicz), Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Boleslaw Drobner, Wladyslaw Kowalski, Jozed (Mieczka), Wincenty (Zymowski) and many, many others; the organizers and first commanders of the Polish Army; Nichel Rola-Zymierski, Zygmunt Berling, Karol Swierczewski, Stanislaw Poplawski, Marian Spychalski.

Our nation's memory goes back to the outstanding academics, creators of culture and art, to fervent patriots and enlightened citizens of the stature of Tadeusz Kotarbinski, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, Jan Dembowski, Oskar Lange, Wladyslaw Szafer, Waclaw Sierpinski, Ludwik Hirszfeld, Boleslaw Krupinski, Sylwester Kaliski, Stanislaw Kulczynski, Stanislaw Pigon, Wladyslaw Broniewski, Maria Dabrowska, Ksaewzy (Unikowski), Konstanty Ildefons Galczynski, Julian Tuwim, Leon Kruczkowski, Zofia Nalkowska, Leon Schiller, Aleksander Zelwewicz, Leopold Staff, Lucjan (Rupinski), Tadeusz Sygzetinski.

With sincerity and undying recognition we recall the names of the labor heroes and leaders of that gigantic effort: Wincenty Pstrowski, Wanda Gosceska, Franciszek [name indistinct], Stanislaw [name indistinct], master craftsmen and many, many others, who set an example of self-sacrificing effort for the socialist fatherland.

We pay homage today to the work of millions of Poles; we express feelings of the deepest gratitude for what they did for the fatherland. It was the content of their lives that went into the present material and spiritual achievements of our nation.

Dear fellow countrymen: Thanks to the nation's effort, thanks to socialism, we have led Poland along the road of rapid growth and modernity. Particularly in the 1970's we have reached out toward new horizons in all sectors of the economy, science and technology; of the material, social and cultural conditions of the life of society. You know well how much has changed in each of our towns and villages, in the life of every Polish family. Let us say [word indistinct], strongly and openly what each of us feels. Our country has still a great deal to do. We still have to remove the consequences of former delays and backwardness; in the economy, in science, in technology, we must still go forward. The standard of our material and spiritual life depends on it, as do the strength and standing of our country. We face new tasks, brought about by modern civilization. We must solve energy problems, the protection of the environment. The entire world is grappling with them. They are not easy tasks.

How are we to realize our national aims, plans and dreams? How are we to satisfy growing needs and overcome difficulties? How are we to be guided in our work for Poland? Our historical experience, the collective wisdom of the people and our reasons of state point to only one road. Strengthen socialism, tighten the unity of our people, and build civic coresponsibility for the destiny of our country. We must work skilfully and effectively, honestly and productively in every workshop, in every section, in every industrial plant and in agriculture. We must multiply the national wealth, strengthen our people's state and deepen socialist democracy. We must show concern everywhere and always for social justice, for the well-being and dignity of man, and for the stability and prosperity of the family. These are our roadsigns. We use this to guide us as we approach the eighth congress of our party. We can look confidently to the future and map out the prospects of the people and state. We possess great economic potential, modern industry, a wonderful and highly-qualified working class, hard-working and experienced farmworkers and a talented intelligentsia which is increasing in number all the time. We are well prepared to be equal to the challenge of our times.

Esteemed comrades and friends: The class and people's alliance with the Soviet Union is the fundamental precondition for our standing in the world and for our security. It has grown up from the historical experiences of the Polish people, from the best traditions of the Polish working class and from the joint struggle against Hitlerism. It was tempered on battlefields and was tested in the shaping of the postwar order. It developed and gained in strength in all-round peaceful cooperation. The fraternal alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union, being the reason of our state and the foundation of its international policies, has become deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of Poles. It is lasting the inviolable. [applause].

It is possible for us to strengthen Poland's position in the world today because we combine our domestic strength, our political, economic and cultural dynamism efficiently with the strength of the entire socialist community. We shall unfailingly stand guard over the unity of our community, multiplying its economic and defensive might. Prosperity of the socialist community is our prosperity. [applause]

We now have friends along all of our borders. We are linked with the fraternal Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, with Hungary and Bulgaria, with Romania and Yugoslavia, with Cuba, with the friendly Asian peoples building socialism by sincere ties and fruitful cooperation.

The long struggle which lasted for more than a quarter of a century for a universal international recognition of the political and territorial status quo in Europe which had taken shape following World War II has been crowned with success. Creation of foundations for normalizing relations between Poland and the German Federal Republic was one of the extraordinarily important results of this process. Our efforts and policies contributed substantially to the success of the Helsinki conference. Our country's name is linked with numerous detente and disarmament initiatives. Polish soldiers have repeatedly served the honorable cause of peace beyond the frontiers of our country.

We are developing mutually advantageous relations with states which have different social systems. We systematically increase our participation in the international division of labor. At all times and everywhere we support the cause of freedom and progress. We support resolutely and actively the disarmament efforts, particularly the SALT II treaty, signed recently by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Jimmy Carter, the president of the United States. We expect to see this treaty ratified soon.

We trust that the satisfactory results of the Vienna summit will open the way to further progress of detente, to a slowing down of the arms race, to the development of advantageous international cooperation in Europe and in all regions of the world. We are prepared to cooperate with every peaceful measure and to support every initiative aimed in that direction. Peace is the most important cause of our times; it is the basic right of every nation and every individual; it is the main condition of happy future of all people.

Esteemed gathering, esteemed people of Lublin: People's Poland was born on your soil; your town grew and developed with it. Today it is more beautiful than ever, famous for its industry, culture, universities and great social activity. It was your daily toil that has created the present achievements. Your factory, the Boleslaw Bierut Truck Factory, is among the leading factories in our country. Very soon your region will be famous for its coal and the hard work of its miners. We are all looking forward to that day. Today, you have every reason to be satisfied. I congratulate you with all my heart and wish you new successes in the development of Lublin, in the development of Lublin Region. [Applause]

Dear compatriots: On the eve of our national day I address to you most sincere wishes and greetings. I address myself to members of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, to all nonparty people, to the young people, to all Polish men and women, with a warm appeal: Let us turn our hearts, feelings and thoughts to the Polish People's Republic; let everyone of us consider the best way of serving our homeland so that it may become more beautiful, prosperous and strong with each passing day, so that its sons and daughters may live better, happier and more prosperous. Let us join all our forces to this, highest end. [applause]

JAROSZEWICZ ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES AT PLANNING COMMISSION

LD192148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ceremonies linked with the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the 30th anniversary of the Central Planning Organization have been held at the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. The ceremonies were attended by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. During the meeting a letter from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, addressed to the staff of the Planning Commission, was read.

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO OAU SUMMIT IN MONROVIA

AU181?35 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text of message sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to OAU Acting Chairman William R. Tolbert, Jr on the opening of the 16th OAU Summit Conference in Monrovia--date of message not given]

[Text] To his excellency Mr William R. Tolbert Jr, president of the Republic of Liberia and OAU acting chairman, Monrovia.

On the opening of the 16th OAU Summit Conference, I take special pleasure in extending warm friendly greetings to you and to all heads of state and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa, to the participants in this important African meeting on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes for peace and progress to the peoples of your countries.

The proceedings of the current OAU session are taking place at a time when people throughout the world are more and more forcefully asserting their will to stop the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to become full masters of their national riches and their own destinies and to live and cooperate in peace, freedom and security on the basis of equality and mutual respect. It goes without saying that the African countries have contributed and are making an important contribution to this extensive process that has brought about profound revolutionary, national and social changes throughout the world and a profound shift in the balance of power in the world arena. However, present day reality shows that in various parts of the world--including the African continent--there are still sources of conflict and tension and that the trend among imperialist circles to achieve new positions of domination and of redividing the world into spheres of influence intensifies, creating serious danger for the peoples' peace, freedom and independence. Proceeding from this reality, we believe that the most pressing demand of our days is to more and more closely unite the efforts of all peoples and to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of the advanced forces everywhere, so as to firmly stop the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression and to promote a new policy of full equality and respect between nations, a policy of detente, security and peace throughout the world.

In light of these vital imperatives of our epoch, Romania follows with interest and highly appreciates the activity carried out by the OAU and its member states to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the African countries in their struggle for eliminating the old imperialist and colonialist policy, for eradicating, as soon as possible, the difficult vestiges of this policy and for their free and independent development on the road to economic and social progress.

We believe that the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the African countries is an essential condition for promoting an independent policy for the free and independent assertion of the African countries and peoples and for the cause of peace, security and cooperation throughout the world.

The Romanian people--who throughout many centuries waged a difficult struggle full of sacrifices to win their right to be masters of their own destiny--have granted and continue to grant active support to the African countries and peoples to eliminate the consequences of the long colonial exploitation and to strengthen their national independence and sovereignty and to contribute to their more rapid advance on the road of economic and social progress. We show active solidarity with and grant our complete support--political, diplomatic, moral and material--to the just struggle waged by the Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples for national freedom and independence and firmly advocate and struggle for completely eliminating the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa. [paragraph continues]

We believe that in the current conditions it is necessary to do everything and to act with greater energy at an international level to achieve the southern African peoples' freedom as soon as possible and to completely stop any violations of their legitimate freedoms and rights.

As sincere friends of the African peoples, we have advocated and are consistently advocating the settlement of interstate disputes on that continent only by peaceful means, by negotiations between the directly interested sides, the strengthening of the unity among the African countries in their struggle for surmounting the old states of affairs created by imperialism in that part of the world. We are advocating the concentration of their efforts, both at a national and regional level, aimed at a more rapid socioeconomic development and at guaranteeing a free and dignified life free from any outside pressure or interference.

As a socialist and, at the same time, as a developing country Romania attaches particular importance to its relations with the African countries, to strengthening cooperation and collaboration with these states at a political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural level and in other fields on the basis of the principles of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Our country is also continuously strengthening its cooperation with the African countries in the field of international life, in the struggle for eliminating the imperialist and colonialist policy and for defending the peoples' freedom and independence, for achieving general and primarily nuclear disarmament and for resolving, in the spirit of peace, the great problems confronting mankind today with the participation of all peoples. We especially view the perpetuation and even deepening of the underdevelopment of a great part of mankind, the peoples on the African continent, a result of the long imperialist policy that divided the world into rich and poor countries as a serious anomaly of our time. Therefore we constantly struggle and desire to continuously strengthen our cooperation with the African countries with the developing and nonalined countries, with all progressive and advanced forces in the world in order to eliminate the wide gaps between states, underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic and political order based on fully equal rights and equity, an order that will insure the more rapid progress of all states and primarily of the less developed countries and that will facilitate the broad access of all peoples to the achievements of modern science and technology and to the advantages of the contemporary civilization.

The visits I paid in the spring of this year to a number of African states--and the visits paid to Romania by the heads of state and leaders of the liberation movements from the African continent--were an opportunity to demonstrate the Romanian and African peoples' determination to strengthen their friendship and solidarity more and more forcefully and to continue to develop their cooperation in the world arena so as to solve these major problems.

We want to assure you, dear comrades, that we will continue to do all we can to strengthen and raise these friendly relations on to a higher level and to continuously develop all-round cooperation and collaboration with your countries, in the belief that this serves the interests of the struggle against imperialism, and for the free assertion of all nations in peace and international security.

As it has done up to now, Socialist Romania will always support the African peoples in their struggle for achieving the common ideals of freedom, independence and social progress.

Appreciating the special contribution made by the OAU to international political life, I want to express the conviction that the 16th summit session in Monrovia will go down as a new and important contribution to the cause of freedom and independent development of the peoples in Africa and on all continents and to the general efforts aimed at shaping a better and more just world on our planet.

With this conviction, I wish your session complete success.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

AGERPRES 'AUTHORIZED STATEMENT' HAILS NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

AU191240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

["Statement of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1979--The Romanian news agency "AGERPRES" is authorized to state the following:

The public opinion in Romania, the entire Romanian people, has learned with deep satisfaction about the new developments in Nicaragua, and hail the successes of the patriotic, democratic and progressive forces, the establishment of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, meant to ensure the progress of the Nicaraguan people on a new and democratic road, the free and independent economic development of of the country, the strengthening of peace and international collaboration.

Expressing the wish of the Romanian people, and in the spirit of its consistent policy of broad international understanding and collaboration, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania is ready to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on the basis of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

The Romanian people expresses its conviction that, under the new circumstances, the relations between Romania and Nicaragua will develop, in the interest of both peoples, of peace, international collaboration and security.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU181502 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Text] A delegation of RCP Central Committee aktivists led by Ion Vilsan, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, visited the USSR for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation had meetings and conducted talks at the CPSU Central Committee, at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Kiev Municipal Committee and the Vinnitsa Regional Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and became acquainted with the experience gained by the party organizations in a number of economic enterprises, construction sites and agricultural units in the management of socieconomic activity. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

BREZHNEV THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR SALT II CONGRATULATIONS

AU170955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Message from CPSU General Secretary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Romanian President Ceausescu thanking him for congratulations extended on the signing of SALT II]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, I want to express cordial thanks to the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to yourself for the congratulations on the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States regarding the limitation of offensive strategic arms.

I share your desire for developing relations of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation as well as cooperation in the international arena between our parties and countries in the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER DEPARTS 14 JULY

AU161719 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Zhao Cangbi, PRC minister of public security, who visited our country together with a delegation, left Bucharest 14 July.

Upon his departure, the guest was seen off by Comrades George Homostean, minister of interior and Todor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state and head of the State Security Department. Tien Ginfen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC to Bucharest was also present.

During its stay in our country, the Chinese delegation conducted talks at the Ministry of Interior and visited economic units, cultural establishments and tourist points.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU192040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1979--The proceedings of the Energy Conservation Commission under the World Conference of Energy started in Bucharest on July 19.

The agenda includes items regarding the present stage of energy conservation in the world, the efficiency of means of saving primary energy, practical projects of using new sources of energy and introducing them in the world economic circuit.

The proceedings are attended by the members of the commission--experts of various countries--representatives of the United Nations and of the Arab oil exporting countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VERDET VISIT TO HUNGARY

'Fruitful Evolution' of Relations

LD172124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1979--On an official visit of friendship to Hungary, the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet was received by Janos Kadar on Tuesday.

During the interview expressed was satisfaction at the fruitful evolution of the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration as well as the wish to further expand and strengthen the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations, to intensify the cooperation in the main domains of material production.

The interview occasioned an [words indistinct] of warm salutes between the [word indistinct] of the two countries.

The same (?day) the official talks between Ilie Verdet and his Hungarian counterpart, Gyorgy Lazar, concluded. The two premiers signed a protocol on the results of their talks, expressing their satisfaction at the fruitful character of the visit.

SCINTEIA Comment

AU191342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1138 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

["Fruitful Results of the Romanian-Hungarian Dialogue"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/7/1979--The recent Romanian-Hungarian dialogue in Budapest, at prime minister level, is appreciated by SCINTEIA as another proof of Romania's steady concern for developing the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the neighbouring socialist countries, with all the countries building the new system.

The visit made by the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, the talks held on the occasion, make a new contribution to the strengthening of friendship and the expansion of the multilateral cooperation between the two neighbouring countries and peoples, underlines the above-mentioned paper in its 19 July issue. The development of these relations is based on the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, comradely assistance and internationalist solidarity, the newspaper further writes.

The recent negotiations between the two prime ministers highlighted the positive course of the bilateral economic relations. The two sides declared for both the expansion and diversification of these relations and for the further collaboration in the fields of science, culture, education, mass media, sports and tourism--for a better reciprocal knowledge. It is also mentioned that the accord for further developing the contacts between mass and civic organizations, enterprises, institutions and citizens of the two countries was also expressed at the Budapest meeting.

Highly significant in this respect, SCINTEIA further writes, is the fulfillment of other actions--the establishment, in the near future, of the Romanian general consulate in Debreczen and of the Hungarian one in Cluu-Napoca, the speeding up of the opening of a new border crossing for international traffic and the studying of the possibility for opening other border crossings for everyday traffic..

Welcoming the results, SCINTEIA expresses the conviction that the relations between Romania and Hungary will ever more develop in the most varied fields in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples, of the socialist construction in the two countries, of the cause of socialism, of peace, and security in Europe and in the world.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU161730 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the national day of the French Republic, the ambassador of that country to Bucharest, Pierre Cerles, gave a reception 14 July.

The reception was attended by Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Eugen Jebeleanu, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Radu Beligan, chairman of the Romanian-French Friendship Association; and representatives of certain central institutions.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING UK AMBASSADOR

AU192042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort Reginald Louis Seconde, ambassador of Great Britain in Bucharest, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania.

The talk on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

ROMANIA-U.S. ECONOMIC COOPERATION SEMINAR HELD IN WASHINGTON

AU192052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Washington, (AGERPRES), 19/7/1979--A seminar on the Romanian-American cooperation on third markets was held in Washington, organized by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, under the auspices of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council.

It was attended by executives and experts of large American firms, of U.S. Government institutions, representatives of Romanian foreign trade enterprises and institutions who also participated in the council's proceedings.

The participants debated the way in which the Romanian-American economic cooperation develops as well as the possibilities, unexplored yet, of expanding it.

The American side pointed to the positive experience gained in the actions of bilateral cooperation for the building of economic units as well as to the quality and technical level of operations and of the technological equipment delivered by the Romanian side.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON MILITARY ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN SECURITY

AU191340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

["Military Facet of European Security"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1979--Military disengagement and disarmament--the essential facet of European security--should find concrete solutions without delay as part of the states' efforts for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, stresses the Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA of July 19. Recalling that in this respect the document is confined only to the recognition of all signatory states' interest in deploying efforts for lessening the military confrontation and to some general ideas--positive, no doubt, yet of an ethic value in their essence--the publication goes on: The lack of efficient measures as regards the military component of European security maintains the danger of devastating destructions, lends risky fragility on the positive evolution of, so far, curbs [on] the process of detente.

The Final Act signatory states, the magazine considers, have the supreme duty to collaborate now more closely than ever in order to come to agree on firm measures in the sphere of military disengagement and disarmament. There are ideas, suggestions and proposals enough in this sense, but the decisive factor is the political will of all.

Then, diplomat D. Aninoiu, the author of the article, rules out the opinion of those considering that the positive European processes, the course toward detente, are feasible since they have a military support, since they would rely on the balance of forces in Europe created by the existence of the two military blocs. Such a conception, he says, implies the perpetuation of the military blocs and of Europe's division, renders eternal the factor of strength in the equation of the equilibrium, placing it at the foundation of all inter-European relations and more than that, stimulates the arms competition and escalation.

Romania maintains that the unitary equilibrium in Europe--which she considers as a necessity of a stage on the road of engineering a real system of security--should be preserved, but at ever lower levels. It would have to be secured not by an irrational escalation of military expenditures, of the arms race, but by their continual reduction, by observing the principle of equal security of all states. Such an equilibrium will have to be gradually replaced, within a longer process, of course, by a system of firm commitments and by a dense network of relations and cooperation among all countries, in the most various domains of activity, grounded on the unabated observance of the new principles of inter-state relations, securing their unhampered development, protected against any acts of aggression, against any policy of inmixture in internal affairs.

In this spirit, Romania has advanced a coherent programme of efficient measures on military disengagement and disarmament, measures that should be approached within the all-European framework, with the participation of all Final Act signatory states. It comprises concrete proposals for the freezing of the military effectives and armaments and for their gradual reduction starting with the heavily armed states, the limitation of the military activities of the two blocs, the dismantlement of the foreign military bases and the withdrawal of all troops within the national frontiers.

While promoting her own initiatives and positions, Romania has also shown full (?receptivity) for the constructive ideas advanced by other countries.

[Words indistinct] over the proposals advanced by some states, to more thoroughly consider and develop them in order to reach generally acceptable formulas and finally start a real process of disarmament, stresses the article in the Romanian foreign policy weekly which is also issued in English.

MAGYAR NATIONALITY COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM IN BUCHAREST

AU192105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1979--The plenary meeting of the Magyar Nationality Working People's Council of Romania was held in Bucharest on July 19. The plenary meeting elected Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the RCP, chairman of the council. This office was held for almost ten years by Academician Istvan Peterfi, member of the C.C. of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, who died in the period elapsed since the previous plenary meeting of the council.

Aspects of the participation of working people of Magyar nationality in the "Song to Romania" national festival were examined during the plenary meeting, with emphasis on their preoccupations for and contribution to promoting the revolution in science and technology in all fields of activity.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants in the plenary meeting addressed a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu expressing the full adhesion of the working people of Magyar nationality to the general home and foreign policy of the RCP, their firm determination to do everything prossible, in close unity and brotherhood with the Romanian people, for the triumph of the multilaterally developed socialist society, for the steadfast consolidation of Romania's independence and sovereignty.

The participants in the plenary meeting--the telegram reads--highlighted that the working people of Magyar nationality, in close unity with the entire people, take part, in the spirit of full equality, in the organization and development of the whole political-ideological and cultural-educative work, in the more marked assertion, according to the production requirements, of the scientific and technical revolution, making their contribution to increasing economic efficiency in all fields of activity. The remarkable successes scored in developing all branches of the national economy, in rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country are telling proofs of the rapid economic growth in Romania as well as of the RCP policy of full equality between all the members of society, whatever their nationality--the telegram emphasizes.

After highlighting the ever better working and living conditions provided to all citizens of Romania, the broad possibilities of continuous flourishing of the cultural life of the Romanian nation and the coinhabiting nationalities, the telegram expresses full adhesion to the documents adopted by the joint plenary meeting of the C.C. of the RCP and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania of July 4-5 which establish the coordinates and basic orientations of the economic and social development of the country in the next ten-year period.

The Magyar working people of Romania, alongside the entire people--the telegram also reads --have enthusiastically received and wholeheartedly maintain the decision of the Central Committee that Nicolae Ceausescu would be proposed for the high office of general secretary of the RCP by all county party conferences.

PRESIDENT TITO RECEIVES WORLD BANK PRESIDENT MCNAMARA

LD191920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], who was accompanied by high-ranking IBRD officials.

During a long, friendly conversation particular attention was paid to the topical problems of international economic relations and, in this connection, to individual aspects of energy problems. Robert McNamara briefed President Tito on the World Bank's current and future efforts to develop the potentials of developing countries.

President Tito stressed the particular importance of prompt assistance to those developing conntries which do not possess their own energy resources and are most adversely affected by the present crisis. Expressing support for the efforts of the World Bank, which Yugoslavia joined at its inception, President Tito stressed that the lasting, just and optimum solutions to the major problems of economic development are contained in the establishment of a new world economic order. Patient and direct efforts of all countries, and particularly efforts by the United Nations, should be devoted to this.

The conversation also dwelt on individual questions of international relations and on general changes and trends in the world.

The past cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IBRD was very favorably assessed and readiness was expressed on both sides to further promote this cooperation.

The meeting was also attended by Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance; Miodrag Stoiljkovic, deputy executive director in the IBRD and others.

After the meeting President Tito held a luncheon for Robert McNamara which was attended--apart from those who had taken part in the talks--by Mrs McNamara, officials of the Federal Secretariat for Finance, and others.

TITO HOLDS 'CORDIAL' CONVERSATION WITH PLO'S AL-FAHUM

LD191658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito this morning received Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, and had a long, cordial and friendly conversation with him. Khalid al-Fahum handed President Tito a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and informed him about the PLO's political activities in relations to the Middle East crisis.

Also discussed were topical aspects of the situation in the Middle East and other questions of interest to both sides. President Tito emphasized Yugoslavia's consistent stand on the need for a total and just solution of the crisis, and in particular of the Palestinian question, which is the core of the crisis.

Within the framework of a discussion of the nonalined countries' current activities prior to the Havana summit, Khalid al-Fahum stressed the PLO's loyalty to the basic principles of the policy of nonalinement.

President Tito informed the chairman of the Palestine National Council about Yugoslavia's activities in the international sphere, activities which are directed toward the consistent application of the policy of nonalinement.

The conversation was also attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Ibrahim al-Khatib, PLO representative in Belgrade; and others.

CROATIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER

LD192235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, today received a delegation from the PRC, led by Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security. The delegation is on a visit of several days to our country. The reception and talks were also attended by Zlatko Uzelac, republican secretary for internal affairs.

CCP DELEGATION VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA TRADE UNIONS

AU131805 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Yesterday the CCP study delegation, which is visiting our country within the framework of cooperation between the LCY and the CCP, visited the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Branko Sotra, vice president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, had a talk with members of the delegation. The guests also visited the ENERGOINVEST composite organization of associated labor.

KAZAKH SSR DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD191742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, which is led by Bayken Ashimovich Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the day, the delegation, which is making a several days' visit to the republic, was received by Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly. During a lengthy and friendly conversation, Niko Mihaljevic stressed that it was of great significance that the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Kazakh SSR--which was begun in 1974 by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet--has also expanded to cooperation between the governments of the two socialist republics, thereby creating far greater opportunities for the promotion of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

It is reported that during the talks both sides assessed that there exist great opportunities for the further promotion of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Kazakh SSR within the framework of good Yugoslav-Soviet relations, and that both sides will advocate the promotion of these relations.

The Kazakh SSR delegation also held talks in the ENERGOINVEST composite organization of associated labor with Dragutin Kosovac, chairman of the Business Affairs Committee. Here they were briefed on the organization's development, and afterward the delegation paid a visit to the Stup heating appliance works.

BORBA REPORTS RETURN OF ASSEMBLY DELEGATION FROM ROMANIA

AU170912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 14 July, TANJUG--Today the SFRY Assembly's delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly, returned to Belgrade from its 5-day official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Yugoslav delegation, the members of which were Olga Milicevic, Behudin Halibegovic, Marjan Markovic, Steluca Nikolic and Sreten Penezic, delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, visited Romania from 9 to 13 July at the invitiation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

Upon his arrival Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, expressed his satisfaction because of the warm and friendly reception accorded our delegation in neighboring Romania, a reception which, as Markovic said, is in accord with the traditional friendly relations between our two countries; the traditional meetings between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu have also contributed to the development of these relations.

Dragoslav Markovic said that our delegation held a number of talks on bilateral cooperation and on joint activities and actions in the international field. He expressed his satisfaction because our delegation was accorded the opportunity to be received by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The president of the SFRY Assembly pointed out that the relations between Yugoslavia and Romania were very highly appraised in the talks but that it was also noted that the economic relations have still not reached the level of the highly developed political relations. It is concluded, Markovic said, that all possibilities for their development have still not been utilized and that a higher degree of organization is needed to achieve higher forms of cooperation in this field. Our views, the president of the SFRY Assembly stressed, are identical or very similar on all important international problems regardless of the different international positions of our two countries.

In conclusion Dragoslav Markovic emphasized that the visit of the delegation of the SFRY Assembly would contribute to the further comprehensive development of relations between Yugoslavia and Romania including, among other things, cooperation between the two parliments.

Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, welcomed the delegation at the Belgrade Danav Station.

Last night in Bucharest the delegation of the SFRY Assembly was seen off by Nicolae Giosan, president of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOJVODINA DELEGATION VISIT TO ROMANIA

Aide Memoire on Economic Cooperation

LD182150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Timisoara, July 18 (TANJUG)--An aide memoire on economic cooperation between the Yugoslav Autonmous Province of Vojvodina and Romania was signed at the close of a visit to Romania by a Vojvodina Provincial Government delegation, headed by Provincial Premier Nikola Kmezic.

The document gives prominence to cooperation in petrochemistry initiated several years ago.

The chemical industry plant of Pancevo is soon to start delivering to Romania 50,000 tons of ethylene and 52,000 tons of propylene and importing polypropylene, ammonia and some other products. Cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry will add to the number of pharmaceutical products available in the two countries and provide for the joint production of certain medicaments.

The anticipated annual exchange in the chemical and petrochemical industries is estimated at 100 million dollars.

Virtues of Increased Trade

LD192222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Timisoara, July 19, (TANJUG)--"During our visit to Romania and talks with the Romanian delegation, very concrete tasks and targets were set for fulfilment in the coming period with a view to promoting economic cooperation", Nikola Kmezic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Province of Vojvodina and head of the delegation, stated at the end of its three-day visit to Romania.

During the visit, the Yugoslav delegation conducted important talks on the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries. Both sides noted that this cooperation should be larger than up to now.

Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin, host of the Yugoslav delegation, stated that the memorandum signed by the two delegations is of great importance to the development of future relations between the two countries.

During the talks held in a friendly and cor' al atmosphere, both sides noted the results achieved in cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia generally and between Romania and the Province of Vojvodina in particular. Trofin said that Romania's trade with the Yugoslav province had doubled in 1978 compared with 1976, and that this year's volume of trade increased by over 15 per cent compared with 1978.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRENCH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISIT

Visit To Croatian Assembly

LD191724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--A delegation of the French General Confederation of Workers [CGT] which is in Yugoslavia as the guest of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Council, paid a visit today to the Croatian Assembly and had talks with President Jure Bilic. The delegation is led by Georges Seguy, CGT secretary general and member of the PCF Political Bureau. Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Council, also took part in the talks. The CGT delegation will have talks tomorrow in the Croatian Federation of Trade Unions Council on promoting cooperation.

Joint Communique

LD192138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The delegation of the French General Confederation of Labor [CGT], which arrived in Yugoslavia on a visit on 16 July at the invitation of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation, ended its visit to our country today.

Talks were held between the delegations of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation and the CGT, which were led by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation, and Georges Seguy, CGT secretary general.

The CGT delegation visited Jesenice, Velenje, Kumrovec and Zagreb, where it had working meetings with representatives of trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations and communities and self-managing organs. In Zagreb the delegation was received by Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and member of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

At the end of the visit to Zagreb a joint communique was issued, stressing that during the talks the two delegations briefed each other on the activities and tasks of the trade unions in the development of their countries, exchanged views on developments in the international trade union movement and agreed on the further cooperation between the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation and the CGT.

Reporting on the French trade union's basic preoccupations, CGT representatives stressed that workers in France were facing a long-lasting crisis of capitalist society. The way out of this situation was seen by CGT in the struggle for democratic reforms in keeping with social and human needs. CGT considers that self-management is in keeping with the social system for which the CGT is struggling. The CGT rejects any model of socialist society which is incompatible with the indispensable respect for national specificities. Consequently the CGT intends to keep itself objectively informed about other countries' experiences. From this point of view the delegation considers that the self-management system in Yugoslavia had numerous positive aspects which in respect of a series of views are identical with the CGT's concept of democracy for and by the workers.

The two organizations' representatives noted the similarity or identity of the views held by the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation and the CGT on the developments in the international trade union movement. It was stressed on both sides that relations between trade union organizations should be based on reciprocity, independence and respect for each others' ways in the building of socialism. Relations of this kind made possible the strengthening of solidarity in the trade union movement and are contributing to the struggle for peace in the world and for the new international economic order.

Representatives of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation and the CGT positively assessed past cooperation and agreed to continue to intensify it. A significant component of this cooperation was joint activity in defense of the rights and interests of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in France.

The delegation of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation positively assessed the efforts made to date by the CGT to improve the position and protection of migrant workers. It expressed the full solidarity of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation for the CGT's struggle to protect the interests of French workers, the communique concludes.

SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA THANKS SFRY FOR AID AFTER PROTOCOL SIGNING

LD181020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, July 17 (TANJUG)--President of South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, Sam Nujoma has stated that without Yugoslabia's assistance SWAPO could not wage such successful struggle against the illegal regime in the South African Republic.

Nujoma made this statement in a conversation with Yugoslav Ambassador to Angola Nikola Sasic, after the signing of a protocol on Yugoslavia's aid to SWAPO as a form of the Yugoslav peoples' continued assistance to the Namibian people's liberation struggle.

The SWAPO president stressed the major role of President Tito and Yugoslavia in assisting the Namibian people in its just struggle for liberation--political, diplomatic, moral and financial.

TANJUG REPORTS FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN CARTER'S RESHUFFLE

LD201000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 20 (TANJUG)--President Carter has made the first three changes in his cabinet by accepting the resignations--forced from all members on Tuesday--from Secretary of Health Joseph Califano, Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and Attorney-General Griffin Bell.

Appointed to succeed Califano is Patricia Harris, the only black woman in [the] cabinet, up to now secretary of housing and urban development. The new secretary of the treasury is William Miller, who up to now was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Bell's assistant Benjamin Civiletti succeeds him as attorney-general.

Califano and Blumenthal dropped out of the cabinet because they were too independent and "talkative", as well as unable to establish a "normal working relationship" with Carter's White House advisers, most of whom come from his native Georgia. Bell was replaced at his own request motivated by the wish to retire.

It is believed that these changes should help create a tightly connected White House team whose members would work more closely together, especially in anticipation of the early election campaign. Carter has not yet announced whether he will stand as candidate for another presidential term, but everything he is doing now is a sure indication of his intention to do so.

BORBA VIEWS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS, MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

AU170920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Camp David Stripped"]

[Text] If Western Europe wants to avoid a confrontation over oil, then this desire is the result of changed relations in a world in which the big powers have lost their domination and absolute power in economic operations and decisionmaking on the basis of their old privileged positions. Today the OPEC countries are able to fight for their interests from far better positions than in the past. In recent days the Americans were informed about this even by their best ally in the OPEC ranks. Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Yamani among other things warned the Americans that they should change their attitude toward the Palestinians if they did not want to be confronted by even harsher OPEC measures.

An evolution has taken place in this respect even in the views of Saudi Arabia which is still one of the main supporting pillars within the U.S. Middle East strategy, but which is graudally relinquishing its past role of "dissident" in the Arab rejection front.

These changes and a new relationship of forces make the possibility for a military intervention more difficult, something that the United States alone has not as yet fully grasped. Washington apparently still believes in the old concept of the old division of Arabs among whom the stronger are on the U.S. side.

Today the Camp David agreements must also be considered in this light. They are based on the assumption of cooperation between Egypt and Israel, cooperation of other Arab countries and isolation of the PLO and elimination of the Palestinian problem. However, none of these assumptions has materialized and the real chances that they may ever materialize are becoming increasingly more remote.

The Palestinians face Israel's open aggression and its policy of genocide in southern Lebanon but the PLO has lost none of its strength and influence in the struggle for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Baghdad agreement on resisting the Camp David agreements is far stronger than has been assumed. The Arab countries could not accept the fact that the Camp David agreements by-pass the Palestinian problem and leave the Israelis a free hand to do whatever they want in the occupied territories. Neither Jordan nor Saudi Arabia could accept this.

In any event it is now evident that very little has been left of the Camp David agreements. True, Egypt and Israel have taken a few steps toward mutual peace with prospects for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula and for a normalization of their mutual relations, but without any prospects that they will make any serious breakthrough toward general peace. The absence of other countries has also made Egypt's position more difficult. Egypt is becoming increasingly more isolated in the Arab world but its failure to make any progress with regard to Palestine's autonomy represents the greatest difficulty for Egypt. Israel is simply not renouncing annexation.

Thus the Middle East crisis continues to take its heavy toll. The United States is obviously blocked as much by Israel's intransigence as by its own designs and priorities, favoring of Israel and the policy of dividing the Arabs. On the other hand, Washington is the world's only political factor which has still not accepted the fact that Palestine is the core of the Middle East crisis. Herein lies also the root of a deepening of the crisis.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES INCOME DISTRIBUTION WITH JOURNALISTS

LD191700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, talked with editors of Yugoslav newspapers, radio and television in Belgrade today. The theme of the conversation was the realization of the decisions of the recent LCY Central Committee session on topical ideopolitical issues concerning the acquisition, allocation and distribution of income and resources for personal income.

Dragosavac devoted the major part of his exposition to the tasks of the League of Communists, Confederation of Trade Unions and all other socialist self-managing forces in further developing and elaborating self-management relations in the area of acquisition and distribution of income. These tasks, Dragosavac said, are at one and the same time long-term and every-day ones: We must constantly realize the set goals, step by step. There are in this permanent action--which must not be waged as a campaign--tasks for every basic organization of associated labor, for every work community, for every institution.

According to the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the decisions of the LCY Central Committee could not, of course, be concretized for each environment. This is the task of all organizations. Taking the LCY Central Committee decisions as the starting point, individual programmes of action must be drawn up in all environments.

There was also discussion of topical issues concerning the current economic situation in the talks, which were participated in also by Trpe Jakovlevski and Pavle Gazi, executive secretaries of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Gojke Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Djuro Vekic, member of the Presidium of the SAWP Federal Conference; and Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information.

SLOVENIA'S RIBICIC SPEAKS ON SAWP ORGANIZATION, RELIGION

AU132055 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Vlado Zagorac and Manjo Vukotic report on interview granted by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, to VECERNJE NOVOSTI -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] It is simple to say: Tito's initiative. We in Slovenia speak about four initiatives although even this still impoverishes what Tito has sought. These initiatives are: economic stabilization, democratization of political life, international activity and defense preparations.

All spheres of our political life are in the process of socialization.

Today self-management in Yugoslavia has reached such a level that every individual self-manager in our country, associated labor, and the sociopolitical communities must be engaged in the entire political life.

Stating this in his VECERNJE NOVOSTI interview, Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, expresses his belief that we have entered a new stage of self-managing development in which all creative forces must flourish and must become engaged to insure that we will achieve more in the future than we have at present.

Organization

"I will repeat once again: Our organization must be built from the bottom up. We cannot, for instance, copy the League of Communists or adopt its organization scheme. There are such examples: In some places they are now introducing executive secretaries just like in the League of Communists, or they are abolishing executive committees or they are thinking that the authority of the president is smaller if there is no vice president and so forth. This cannot be. I think that today by its composition the Socialist Alliance is too much only a communist-Marxist organization and that it does not correspond to the structure of the population. It is necessary to advance further, to widen the range of work and to spread the Alliance's influence."

Religion

We have fought a difficult battle in connection with the state's attitude toward the church and the attitude of the religious communities toward the self-managing society and socialism. But we have succeeded. Today religion is no obstacle to the construction of our socialist system, to self-management or to the delegate system. A religious person also struggles for socialism. Today clericalism does not enjoy wide support among the masses of the people and the church knows that there is a limit to its freedom of action at the point where it conflicts with the masses of the people. There are even theologians in our country who recognize Marxism as an ideology and as a creative force of progress. Today I am able to go to the theological faculty and lecture to the young people there. I am conviced that they will applaud our strategic positions regardless of the fact they are neither Marxists nor members of the League of Communists.

KOSOVO NOTES GOOD RESULTS, NEED FOR MORE EFFORT TO PLAY FOREIGN POLICY ROLE

LD192242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pristina, July 19 (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo has noted the achieved good results by the province in realizing the function of the Yugoslav constituent republics' and provinces' participating on an equal footing in shaping and jointly implementing Yugoslavia's external policy. The Presidency stressed that continued efforts must be invested in realizing the adequate representation of cadres from the autonomous province in federal organs and institutions dealing with problems of international relations.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD AREAS

LD192212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--At its session today, which was chaired by Kazimir Jelovica, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia discussed the basic criteria and indicators for defining the degree of economic development of socialist republics and autonomous provinces which would serve as an agreement at the federation to define which republics and provinces were to have the status of insufficiently economically developed areas after 1981. The Presidency was also informed about the discussions which had taken place on this subject at the federal and republican councils.

The Presidency also discussed topical questions of social self-protection in the republic, established standpoints on realizing the constitutional position of local communities as the basic form of self-management organization of working people and citizens, and set out a proposal to decorate work and other organizations and individuals for their special contribution to the development of socialist self-management society.

The Presidency also endorsed a decision to amnesty a certain number of persons on the basis of their appeals and discussed some other questions from its area of jurisdiction.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES RADIO, TELEVISION

LD191818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--At today's session, which was chaired by President Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina gave its full support to the orientations and standpoints in the platform delineating the framework and directions of our country's activity in preparations for and in the convening of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries, and pointed in particular to the great personal contribution made by President Tito toward safeguarding and further affirming the original principles of the nonalined movement.

On the initiative of the Republican Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP, an exchange of opinions was held at this session about the long-term conception of the development of Sarajevo Radio and Television. Attention was drawn to the exceptional importance which this information institution's activity has for the functioning of the delegate system and the system of self-management as a whole.

In the debate, particular stress was laid on the fact that, given its importance and influence, Sarajevo Radio and Television made a vital contribution to the realization of the statehood and sovereignty of the republic, to strengthening equality and to developing the socialist community in the republic and in the whole country.

In accordance with this importance, the basic goal in the further development of Sarajevo Radio and Television must be reflected in efforts to insure that programs of both media can be received throughout the republic, and to intensify production of programs of Bosnia-Hercegovinian content.

All conceptions of future development must start from the need to build up a standard program content and the technical systems of Sarajevo Radio and Television based on self-management foundations. It was also pointed out that we must have a radio and television network developed and organized in such a way as to be able to function in all conditions and to take an equal part in and contribute to the development of the SFRY information system.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina stressed in particular that a conception for long-term development of Sarajevo Radio and Television can be arrived at only by means of the broadest possible debate, in which expression will be given in a self-managing way to the interests and needs of society, and to its [society's] influence on the conception and realization of radio and television's further development.

The Presidency confirmed at this session the proposed election of a president and three judges of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Constitutional Court, since the mandate of the present president and three judges of the constitutional court has expired.

A proposal for the election of two members of the Council of the Republic was also confirmed.

The Presidency also reviewed a number of issues in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and adopted the corresponding decisions.

Decisions were adopted at this session on amnesties for a number of sentenced persons--by official duty [po sluzbenoj duznosti] and to mark 27 July, Uprising Day of the People of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina confirmed proposals conferring orders of the first rank.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON 'PIRATE RADIO STATIONS' IN SERBIA

AU151908 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 79 p 8 AU

[Voja Djordjevic article: "The Trouble With Radio Stations in Serbia: Arbitrary Activities on Radio Waves"]

[Summary] A few years ago the use of "the so-called pirate radio stations" in Serbia assumed such proportions that "the authorities were finally forced to intervene." According to the Federal Committee for Information, many of these radio stations, broadcasting on medium wavelengths, "copied the local and some of them, even larger radio staions, carried their own political information and cultural-educational programs." All these activities resulted "in a great confusion on radio wavelengths especially since some of these pirate radio stations broadcast the... 'programs' on the radio channels used by the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the fire fighting services, the river shipping and other important organizations. [paragraph continues]

In time the activities of the individual pirate radio stations assumed very serious proportions particularly as some of their programs were not in the least naive. For instance, in November 1975 one of these radio statinns, called Radio Banat, reported an earthquake in the Vrsac area although no earthquake in fact happened. Or, at the time of the earthquake in Romania, on the night between 4 and 5 March 1977, the pirate radio stations in the Krusevac and Zeleznik areas caused alarm among the population with their reports about another imminent earthquake.

It was estimated at one time that "about 1,000 pirate radio stations 'operated' in the territory of Serbia proper." And it was not only that their numbers were increasing; many of them also significantly increased the power of their transmitters and expanded their antenna installations. Who knows how long all this would have continued if "the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the sociopolitical organizations did not finally take energetic steps to suppress the phenomenon. As a result of an energetic action of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, 227 pirate radio stations were uncovered and confiscated in Sumadija and Pomoravlje in 1977. And 1 year later 854 pirate radio stations were confiscated in Serbia and in the area of the Pancevo and Kovin communes. And in the last few months of the same year 460 pirate radio stations were uncovered and confiscated in the Danube region.

"And yet this evil has not yet been fully eliminated. 'The programs' of some 20 pirate radio stations continue to be heard in the Belgrade area these days. The number of the radio stations in other parts of Serbia is considerably greater. Unauthorized possession of radio stations is contrary to the provisions of the law. That particularly applies to the possession of the so-called radio broadcasting stations. But it appears that little attention is paid to the law."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OUTBREAK OF MENINGITIS

POLITIKA Report

AU142150 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 79 p 9 AU

[Summary] The wave of serous [serozan] meningitis, which began to spread in Zagreb in March and which reached its culmination recently when 30 to 40 new cases were reported daily, has begun to calm down and abate. No new case of this illness was noted in Zagreb yesterday. This year's epidemic has caused much fear among the people of Zagreb. However, medical experts say that there is no reason for fear because what is involved is a mild illness which very rarely results in serious consequences. The epidemic began in a kindergarten in the Trnje commune of Zagreb and quickly spread to other parts of the city.

Federal Committee Statement

LD191347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with reports by some of the Yugoslav and foreign press to the effect that a meningitis epidemic has broken out in Yugoslavia, TANJUG approached the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare and was given the following statement: "On the basis of reports by certain Yugoslav newspapers and interpretations in the foreign press, the impression might be gained that serious disease and epidemic bacterial meningitis is involved. This, however, does not correspond to reality. On the basis of assessment by competent experts monitoring the epidemiological situation in the country, the usual seasonal variations of cases of viral meningitis--which is of short duration and a mild clinical form--are involved here. Cases are primarily registered in children's institutions in Zagreb, Slavonski Brod and Osijek. According to medical specialists, the occurrence of viral meningitis in the aforementioned environments represents no danger for the population and there is no need for any special measures to be undertaken."